



* Published by Author(s).

No. 13.7

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1939.

Part 2.—Notifications by Government

CONTINUED

DEPARTMENT	NUMBER OF PERSONNEL	PERCENTAGE OF PERSONNEL	PERCENTAGE OF PERSONNEL
General Administration	10	10.0	10.0
Personnel Department	10	10.0	10.0
Finance Department	10	10.0	10.0
Public Works Department	10	10.0	10.0
Police Department	10	10.0	10.0
Fire Department	10	10.0	10.0
Sanitation Department	10	10.0	10.0
Education Department	10	10.0	10.0
Health Department	10	10.0	10.0
Transportation Department	10	10.0	10.0
Other Departments	10	10.0	10.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE

NOTIFICATION

Department House, Saigon,
224 March 1952.

No. 2.—The Excellence, the Governor will leave Medina (Central Station) by mail train on Tuesday the 4th April 1906 at 8.30 a.m.

His Excellency's departure from Madras and arrival at Cottaowood the next day will be the

A. A. DUFF, Captain,
for Military Secretary to H.E. the Governor.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

NO REPLICATION.

Part III, Groups, March 9, 1969.

No. 143.—All communications intended for the Government of Madras which cannot reach Madras by the 15th April past should, with the exceptions noted below, be addressed:—

²⁰Penelope Hill,
The Nymphs."

Communications intended for the Federal Department and for the Local and Municipal Departments (other than communications relating to Plagues which should be addressed to Oculanrud) should be addressed to Port St. George.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 186.—Mr. H. O. D. Harding, I.C.S., has been granted an extension of leave for two days.

APPOINTMENTS.

Port St. George, March 24, 1909.

No. 187.—Mr. Matthew Joseph Murphy, I.C.S., is re-appointed Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate with effect from the 4th January 1899, under article 239 of the Civil Service Regulations.

* Port St. George, March 25, 1909.

No. 188.—Mr. Henry Henry Francis MacDonald Tyler, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, is posted to the Yangon district attached to the Kengat division with effect from the 18th April 1909.

No. 189.—Mr. Charles Alexander Henderson, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, as relief by Mr. H. H. P. M. Tyler, is posted to the Salem district and to the Hong division.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Port St. George, March 24, 1909.

No. 190.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the license granted under the said section to Solomon's Atchick of the Kasee district, on the 26th April 1899, is hereby revoked.

No. 191.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of license to the undersigned missionaries to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras:—

Talbot Joseph, of the London Mission, residing at Gooty in the District of Annapur,.
The Rev. Derakhadachun Desayegum, of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Shygh in the district of Tanjore.

VOLUNTIERS.

LEAVE.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES MARINE REGIMENT.

No. 192.—Messrsy Chaplain Rev. R. M. Norton, leave out of India for twelve months from the 24th March 1909 on date of departure.

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, March 25, 1909.

No. 193.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

HONOR EMPLOYMENT.

RECRUITMENT.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1909.

No. 897.—The services of Mr. W. E. Meyer, B.A., of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Finance Department, with effect from the date at which he receives charge of his office in that Department.

MARRIAGE.

The 12th March 1909.

No. 194.—The services of Colonel H. G. C. Curzon, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

G. J. WHITE,
Asst. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Figure 1

No 104.—Under rule 1 to article 202 of the Civil Service Regulations, "M. B. Dr. Mondaji's *Lakshman Rao Purnala Gao, Subordinate Judge, leave without allowance for fifty-one days with effect from the 10th February 1908*"

Judicial Modification No. 67, published at page 181 of Part I of the *First St. George Gazette*, dated 24th February 1909, is hereby cancelled.

APPENDICES

First St. George, March 28, 1828.

No. 181.—Mr. Charles F. Seyler, Barrister-at-Law, to be Quartermaster-Pilot, Madras, vice Mr. E. R. Powell resigned.

Fort St. George, March 29, 1873.

No. 160.—Mr. Bury-ed-din Sahib Bahadar is the Superintendent of Feroz, Anasagar district.

Fort St. George, March 23, 1949.

No. 347.—Mr. Edward Burton Lowndes to act as Superintendent of Police, Yiddi Gresh, and posted to the South Arnot district.

No. 185.—M. R. R. Vengipernu, Revenue Officer, Mysore District, Deputy Superintendent of Police, to be Provincial Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, South Arcot.

RELATION

Fort St. George, March 20, 1880.

In Federal notification No. 189, published at page 274, Part I of the Fed. St. George Gazette of 16th March 1908, for "Civil Apothecary at Elms" read "Civil Assistant Surgeon, or Civil Apothecary in charge of the Municipal Hospital at Elms."

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Fort St. George, March 22, 1836

No. 159.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1893, the undermentioned officer is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class, and under section 27 he is entrusted with all the powers assigned in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to issue orders in cases relating to the following offences:

M. B. Ry. Patani Jaganmoham. Patela, Acting Deputy Tahsildar and Assistant Sub-Magistrate, Sahasranagar, is the district of Chhota.

Fort St. George, March 28, 1858.

No. 179.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Augustine Edward Greenhill, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Special Magistrate, and to invite him all the powers conferred under the Code on a Magistrate of the third class by the title of officer punishable under the Acts or under the Rules made under the Acts specified below which may be committed within the limits of the town and port of Pondicherry in the Madras district.

The Maldives Taxes Regulations Act, 1919.

The Medical Birth and Death Registration Act, 1932.

The Madras Sales Act, 1884.

The Medina Airline Act, 1930.
The Indian Act, 1876.

The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1909,
29a Indian Merchant Act, 1909.

The Indian Patent Act, 1900.

No. 171.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Government in Council is pleased to direct: Mr. E. P. Myers Barrington Barr, Barrister-at-Law and Special Magistrate, Accra, with power to try offences punishable under the Native Administration of Lands and Death Act, 1890 (No. 1 of 1890) which may be committed within the limits of the unions of Asemaah, Kotter and Totakotengyong in Pallikuli taluk, Chumbulung District.

No. 175.—Under section 387 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language—

Mr. John Herbert Roberts, District Magistrate, Ennsdorf.

Mr. Stewart William George Ivor MacIver, Acting District Magistrate, in the district of Garter

Mr. Frederick William Stevens Robertson, First-class Magistrate, is the Sheriff of Chester.

Foot St. George, March 24, 1909.

Sec. 173.—Under section 165 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 128 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1904 (Act V of 1904), the Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language.

Mr. John Frederick Hall, Revenue Inspection Officer, Tinappattur division.

M.R. Ky, Multis. Headquarters, Canada Gas Averag, Revenue Divisional Office, Motor division.

Palmer District

Port St. George, March 30, 1938.

No. 114.—Under section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, Lieutenant William Worth Marshall of the 2nd Police Constable Light Infantry is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class and, under sections 4 and 7 of the Oathman's Act, 1850, he is appointed to be Courtroom Magistrate, Bellary, in the place of Lieutenant E. F. Rose who has left the station.

No. 115.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Special Magistrates for the terms specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 235, dated 23rd May 1938, and in notification No. 213, published in the Port St. George Gazette, dated 24th September 1936, as amended by notification No. 75, dated 26th February 1938:—

M.R.Sy. Ramaswami Wood Avaral—Ongole, in the district of Guntur.

M.R.Sy. Vilasam Vundappa Nayudu Gari—Sailapet, in the district of Chingleput.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

No. 116.—Under the provision of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the term of Sailapet conferred on M.R.Sy. Mettanabalan Ramayya Patal Avaral, who has left the station.

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, March 30, 1938.

No. 117.—In execution of previous notifications on the subject, the following revised table of fees, prepared under section 78 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), and approved by the Governor-General in Council, is hereby published for general information in accordance with the provisions of section 78 of the Act, to have effect from the 1st April 1938:—

1. (a) Registration of documents in books I and IV—		Rs. a. p.
(1) When the value does not exceed Rs. 10	.. .. .	0 4 0
(2) When the value exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 25	.. .. .	0 5 0
(3) When the value exceeds Rs. 25 but does not exceed Rs. 50	.. .. .	0 5 6
(4) When the value exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 75	.. .. .	6 12 6
(5) When the value exceeds Rs. 75 but does not exceed Rs. 100	.. .. .	1 0 0
(6) When the value exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 250	.. .. .	1 8 0
(7) When the value exceeds Rs. 250 but does not exceed Rs. 500	.. .. .	2 0 0
(8) When the value exceeds Rs. 500 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000	.. .. .	3 0 0
(9) When the value exceeds Rs. 1,000 but does not exceed Rs. 5,000	.. .. .	.. .. .
for every additional Rs. 500 or part thereof	.. .. .	1 0 0
(10) When the value exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	.. .. .	.. .. .
for every additional Rs. 1,000 or part thereof	.. .. .	1 0 0
(11) When the value exceeds Rs. 10,000 for every additional Rs. 1,000 or part thereof	.. .. .	0 8 6
(12) For the registration of powers-of-attorney	.. .. .	2 8 0

(b) The consideration expressed in a document shall generally be taken to be its value for determining the registration fee. Where no consideration is expressed, the value of the property dealt with as shown in the document shall be taken.

(c) The provisions of sections 5, 6, 26, 27, 28 and 29 of the Indian Stamp Act II of 1859 shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to calculations of value for the purpose of determining the registration fee.

(d) In the case of agreements to render service for hire, or to let moveable property for hire, the value of the document shall not be taken at a higher amount than the hire for one year.

(e) In the case of leases, the value shall be taken—

- (1) at the total rent for the whole term where the lease is for one year or less;
- (2) at the average annual rent where the lease is for periods exceeding one year;

and

- (3) at one-fifth of the whole amount of rents payable for the first fifty years where the lease is perpetual. When a fine or premium is paid or is made payable, or money is advanced, that amount also should be added to the value. When a lessee undertakes to pay assessment, quitrent, etc., in addition to the rent, the said payments should also be added to the rental value. If the rent is payable in kind and its money value is not specified in the lease the value shall be taken to be the highest amount which the stamp laws by the document shall suffice to cover. If the document is exempt from stamp duty, the money value of the produce rent shall be calculated at the current market rates.

(f) In the case of deeds of partition, the value of the repeated share or shares on which stamp duty is payable shall be taken as the value of consideration.

(g) In the case of all other documents in which neither the transmission for the transmission nor the value of the property affected is expressed, or in which it is only partially expressed, the value shall be the maximum amount which the stamp bears by the terms set shall suffice to cover, if the document is one which is liable to stamp duty at ad valorem rates. If the value cannot be determined from the stamp, as for instance, when the deed is not liable to stamp duty, or is liable to duty at a fixed annual irrespective of the value of the transaction, or when the transaction is not susceptible of money valuation, the fee leviable shall be Rs. 5, provided that in cases where the value of only a portion of the property or consideration is given and that value exceeds Rs. 2,000, the fee shall be levied on the value so expressed.

NOTE.—In the case of documents acknowledging gift, transmission (except in the case of the Transvaal) may, if the country that the duty of a fee of Rs. 5 could be protective of hardship, either by requiring officers to levy a lower fee, which, however, shall not be less than 4 annas.

(h) The registration fee leviable upon a document purporting to give a collateral or auxiliary or additional or subordinated security or security by way of further assurance, where the principal or primary mortgage is proved to the satisfaction of the registering officer to have been duly registered, shall be the same as for the principal or primary mortgage, if the same does not exceed Rs. 2; otherwise it shall be Rs. 2.

(i) The registration fee leviable upon a document acknowledging receipt or payment of consideration on account of any previously registered document and upon any receipt acknowledged payment of debts or debts due under previously registered mortgages, leases, &c., shall be ad valorem as prescribed in article 1 (c) subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.

(j) When a duplicate or counterpart of a document is presented for registration on the same day as the original document, the registration of such duplicate or counterpart shall, if the original document is also registered, be charged for at the rate prescribed for certified copies, unless the copying fee is higher than the ordinary fee.

3. Filing a translation (section 10).—

An extra fee of	Rs.	A.	P.
.. .. .	1		

3. (1) Registration by a District Registrar under section 30 (a) where the document is registered in consequence of the Sub-Registrar being a party interested in the transaction in which such document relates—

Extra fee of	Rs.	A.	P.
.. .. .	5	0	0
Extra fee of	Rs.	A.	P.
.. .. .	10	0	0

NOTE.—In additional extra fee shall be levied under clauses (1) and (2) for the registration of a counterpart or a duplicate of a document in respect of which the extra fee has been paid if such counterpart or duplicate is presented for registration on the same day as the original document, when the original document is also registered.

4. Miscellaneous under sections 54, 65, 66 and 67.—	Rs.	A.	P.
For each copy required	0	0	0

5. Registration of wills and authorities to adopt (Book III).—

(1) Opening a sealed cover and entering the contents in the register	2	0	0
Plus copying fee at the prescribed rate.			
(2) Will or authority to adopt, presented open	4	0	0

Provided that in the case of wills in which the value of the property dealt with is mentioned and that value does not exceed Rs. 1,000, the registration fee shall be as per ad valorem scale in article 1 (a).

6. Sealed covers (Book V).—	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Deposit of a sealed cover purporting to contain a will,	2	0	0
(2) Withdrawal of any such sealed cover	2	0	0

7. Attesting powers-of-attorney.—

(1) Special power	6	0	0
(2) General power	1	0	0

8. Issue of commission or attendance at a private residence or jail.—

- (1) For every attendance at a private residence—
- for registration of one or more documents executed by one and the same individual, or
 - for the acceptance for registration of one or more documents executed in favour of one and the same individual, or
 - for the attestation of one or more powers-of-attorney executed by one and the same individual, or
 - for the examination of one and the same individual under sections 32, or 33.
- there shall be paid, besides travelling allowance, an extra fee of Rs. 10.

(2) For attendance at a jail—

- (a) for registration of one or more documents executed by a person confined in a jail, or
 (b) for execution of one or more documents executed in his favour, or
 (c) for attestation of one or more powers-of-attorney executed by such person, or
 (d) for examination of such person under section 32 or 33;

the fee to be paid, besides travelling allowance, shall be Rs. 5.

- (3) For the services of a female at a private residence, if required, a further fee of Rs. 5 shall be paid.

Provided that where two or more persons who execute the same document and who are entitled to exemption from attending the registration office reside together, only one attendance or examination fee shall be charged so far as those persons are concerned; and that when an attendance fee has been paid for attendance at the private residence of one or more persons, or at a jail where one or more persons are confined such person or persons shall be entitled to present for registration or attestation at such attendance any number of documents or powers-of-attorney or to admit execution of any number of documents provided for registration, without payment of any further attendance fee.

Meaning.—The Inspector-General of Registration may, in his discretion, remit the fee under (2), (3) and (4) when it appears to him that their payment would be productive of hardship.

9. No fee will be levied for the safe custody of any document which remains undelivered for fifteen days after registration, or after registration is refused; but for every fifteen days or part thereof after such first period calculated from the date when the document is ready for delivery, a fee of Rs. 8 shall be levied, provided that the maximum fee leviable under the clause shall not exceed Rs. 5.

Meaning.—The Inspector-General of Registration may, in his discretion, remit the fee when it appears to him that its payment would be productive of hardship.

10. The fees for serving summonses issued and for the remuneration of executors and witnesses sanctioned under section 30 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, shall be regulated according to the scale prescribed for the Courts of District Muzaffar, and in the case of the district of Madras, for the Courts of the Presidency Magistrate. The fees for processes issued by Registrars under section 75 shall be levied according to the scale in force in the principal Court of Original Civil Jurisdiction.

11. (1) Registrars shall be allowed their actual travelling expenses up to a maximum of Rs. 4 a mile for proceeding to, and returning from, any residence or jail; and Sub-Registrars for similar journeys shall be allowed their actual travelling expenses up to a maximum of Rs. 3 a mile.

(2) Peons or other inferior Government servants accompanying Registrars and Sub-Registrars shall be allowed daily allowance at the rate of Rs. 2 per diem when the distance each way exceeds 5 miles.

12. Any person deputed by a Registrar or Sub-Registrar to make an examination at a private residence shall be allowed travelling allowance at the rate of Rs. 2 a mile.

13. (1) Search fee or inspection of a single entry or document—

For the first year in the books of which search is made, for each entry or document	Rs. A. P.
For every other year in the books of which search is continued, for each entry or document	1 0 0
	0 4 0

(2) General search for or inspection of any number of entries or documents relating to one and the same property, or executed by or in favour of one and the same individual—

For the first year in the books of which search is made	Rs. A.
For every other year in the books of which search is continued	2 0
	0 8

Provided that a fixed fee of one rupee only shall be charged without reference to the number of pages in the books of which search is made, when a general search is made on the application of a public officer with the view of his granting an encumbrance certificate—

(a) in respect of property offered as security for a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act or Agricultural Loans Act, when the loan does not exceed Rs. 750 in amount, or
 (b) in respect of property offered as security by a public servant for the due performance of his duties.

Meaning.—(1) Every application for the maintenance of a search made after one week from the date of completion of that search will be treated as a fresh application and the higher fees of Rs. 1 and Rs. 2, respectively, will be charged for the first year in the books of which the search is desired to be continued.

(2) Every application for the grant of a certified copy under, made at the time of registration of a document and to be treated as an application for search and charge accordingly, provided, however, that a general search fee shall not have been paid, if the applicant succeeds in the application for a single or general search for which proper search fees the nature of the document.

(3) The Inspector-General of Registration may, in his discretion, remit in part the fee leviable under this article when it appears to him that the payment of fee will be productive of hardship.

14. Making or granting copies of returns, entries or documents, for the benefit of any person or for transmission to any office—

(1) In English or in the vernacular of the registration sub-district—

Every 100 words or portion of 100 words 1 anna.

(2) In any other vernacular—

Every 100 words or portion of 100 words 3 annas

(3) In the case of copies of maps or plans a reasonable fee to be specially fixed by the Registering Officer.

(4) Provided that when there is present in the registration office a clerk conversant with a vernacular language referred to in clause (2) of this rule, the charge for copies of documents in such vernacular language shall be the same as that prescribed by clause (1).

(5) Provided also that in calculating the charge to be made for copies of entries or documents at the rates prescribed, it shall not be necessary, when the applicant challenges the accuracy of the charge made, actually to recast the number of words in such entries or documents, but the charge may be made on a reasonable estimate framed by the Registering Officer of the number of words which the entries or documents are considered to contain.

NOTE.—Government officers who may require to make the registers of entries for their public purposes shall be permitted to do so without payment of any fee.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, March 22, 1909.

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 34.54 acres, to be more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the purpose of accommodation of Government officers; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Coimbatore Division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the site for acquisition is available in the Deputy Collector's office, Coimbatore Division, for inspection during the office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with its size, here or previously, with survey or plan number	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Area to be taken up.
Coimbatore district, Coimbatore taluk, Pappanagar village.			
Order, No. 6, No. 103 (area 1905, measured 7a 4-10-0) and S. No. 106 (area 1906, measured 7a 7-10-0)	Government (Kachchawar) Chattr.	More, S. Nos. 161 and 162 (the plot between present, east, Chinnarowry (half) begun, with S. No. 56, railway ground; west, S. No. 44, and pappanagar).	area 31.01

C. J. WELLS,
Dy. Chief Surveyor.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, March 22, 1909.

No. 33.—Mr. Albert Alexander Cassatt, Superintendent of Sea Customs, Manipal, who has succeeded in having held charge of the Port Office, Manipal, from the 30th January 1907 to the 4th March 1909 in addition to his own duties.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1909.

No. 34.—Under the provisions of section 44 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1904 (II of 1905), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all vessels entering the artificial harbour at the port

of Madras shall be liable to the payment of pilotage fees in accordance with the aforementioned scale, which will, until further orders, include both inward and outward pilotage —

Years up to 100 tons	5
of 100 to 200 tons	16
of 200 to 500	20
of 500 to 1,000 tons	31
of 1,000 to 1,500 tons	43
of 1,500 to 2,000	50
of 2,000 to 3,000	60
of 3,000 to 4,000	70
of 4,000 tons and upwards	80

Provided that whenever any vessel is piloted into or out of the artificial harbour between sunset and sunrise on any working day or any Sunday or holiday notified under the Nagasaki Instruments Act, 1886 (XXVI of 1886), fees shall be paid at the following rates in addition to the rates already mentioned:—

For each harbor master employed, a fee of \$1.50 on account of each vessel piloted.				
For each pilot boat tender employed, a fee of \$1.00 on account of each vessel piloted.				
"	"	boat man	"	"
"	"	mooring boat tender	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	boat man	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	harbor master	"	"

The Governor in Council is further pleased to direct that fees be also charged under the provisions of the same section of the Act for the undermentioned services at the rates specified against them:-

For shifting the berth of a vessel	10
For re-mooring a vessel	10
For mooring a vessel outside the harbour when she does not enter or leave it	00

3. The scale of fees for the crews of harbour masters' boats will take effect from the date of this notification.

C. J. WEIR,
Ag. Chief Surveyor

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

REGISTRATION

Post St. George, February 18, 1908.

At 4—The Council of the Governor of Port St. George for the purpose of seeking Laws and Regulations will meet at the Council Chamber, Port St. George, at noon on Monday the 14th day of April 1904.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Secretary to the Council

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE

Ford St. George, March 20, 1898.

No. 118.—Under articles 380, 382 and 385 (F) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. C. Du Toit Thomson is granted a complete privilege leave and furlough for nine months and seventeen days absent from 1st March 1920 to make provision of the leave for eight months and twenty-four days mentioned in G.O., No. 435, Bureau, dated 12th February 1920.

APPOINTMENT.

Port St. George, March 16, 1903.

No. 116.—M.R. By. Dharmaram Subramanian, B.A., M.A., B.L., Assistant Director of Forests, to hold charge of Mr. T. Perty, Guajana British Survey, during the absence of Mr. F. V. P. Thompson on leave or until further orders.

POSTING.

Port St. George, March 17, 1903.

No. 117.—Mr. Thomas Alon Whitehead, Assistant Conservator of Forests, is sent as District Forest Officer, Guajana, during the absence of Mr. H. C. Benson on privilage leave.

APPOINTMENT OF A DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

Port St. George, March 24, 1903.

No. 118.—M.R. By. Anandam Periyaswami Pillai Arangal, Tahsildar of Nannur, Siam District to act as Deputy Collector, Sixth Circle.

POSTINGS OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

Port St. George, March 28, 1903.

No. 119.—H.R. By. Senthilam Yendha Narasimhaiah Arangal, from General duty, Anantapur, to Special duty, Nannur, Siam District, No. 418, Revenue, dated 18th March 1903.

No. 120.—M.R. By. Nattam Samudram Nayudu Gera, from General duty, Guajana, to General duty, Anantapur.

No. 121.—Mohammed Ismail Sahib Bahadur, from General duty, Anantapur, to General duty, Bellary.

No. 122.—M.R. By. Subramaniam Periyaswami Arangal, on completion of Special leave duty is posted, to General duty, Cuddalore.

No. 123.—M.R. By. Palla Krishna Rao Arangal, from General duty, South Arcot, to General duty, North Arcot.

No. 124.—M.R. By. Anandam Periyaswami Pillai Arangal, to General duty, South Arcot.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, March 28, 1903.

No. 125.—Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Diseases Act II of 1901, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force in the village of Nannur, Nannur District, from the 1st to the 10th April 1903 (both days inclusive).

Port St. George, March 28, 1903.

No. 126.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, 24th March 1903.

No. 1903-J.O. & A.—Mr. Richard Morris Dean, B.A., B.L., L.C.S., Inspector-General of Land and Salt in India, is, with effect from the 10th of April 1903, granted privilege leave for 2 months and 10 days in conjunction with special leave for 2 months and 10 days.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTICES

Colombo, the 24th March 1908.

No. 1992-3.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (2), of the Indian Tea Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Deans Planters' Association, to appoint Mr. A. W. C. Chapple of New River Tea Estate to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. W. Ashton.

ERRATA.

Port St. George, March 15, 1908.

In notification Nos. 297 to 304 and 300 to 310 published at pages 847 to 872 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 13th July 1897, relating to signiograge rates for the removal of timber of unreserved trees and other forest produce under the rules under section 25 of the Forest Act—

For	Read
the first sentence in rule 1 of the rules appended to the signiograge lists.	"When applied to timber and fuel, the term 'cart-load' is used as the equivalent to '20 cubic feet or half a ton, but, when applied to minerals, it means the load of an ordinary local cart drawn by two bullocks."

In notification Nos. 300, 301, 303, 304, 306 to 310 published at pages 847 to 872 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 13th July 1897, relating to the signiograge rates for the removal of timber of unreserved trees and other forest produce under the rules under section 25 of the Forest Act—

For	Read
"per cart" occurring in the last column of the signiograge lists against "minerals"	"per cart load."

In notification No. 182 published at pages 325 and 326 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 14th April 1905, relating to the signiograge rates for the removal of timber of unreserved trees and other forest produce under section 25 of the Forest Act in the South Canara District—

For	Read
the first sentence of rule 6 of the signiograge rules	"When applied to firewood or posts, the expressions 'cart-load' (unqualified) or 'cart-load (two bullocks)' are used as equivalent to 20 cubic feet or half a ton, and the expression 'cart-load (one bullock)' means half that quantity. When applied to minerals, 'cart-load' means the load of an ordinary local cart drawn by two bullocks."

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Port St. George, March 15, 1908.

Under section 8, Act I of 1884, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land comprised in the following schedule and measuring 1½ acres, to be used as a site for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a village school, and, under sections 2 and 3 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Erde, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the Revenue Divisional Office, Erde, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Designation of land, and its use, or purpose, with survey or previous survey.	Name of owner or occupier.	Particulars of the land required to be taken up.	Notes to be taken up.
Schedule drawn, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922.			
Dep. Secy. of P.W.D.	Malles Road and Storage Station.	North, Kankarai Road, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922.	1914 1915

L. M. WYNNE,
Dep. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1922.

Under articles 222 and 223 of the Civil Service Regulations and paragraph 425, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Treatment of leave, Sub-Section 1, Section 1, Government, Fort St. George, is granted, with effect from the 1st April 1922 to date of receipt, combined leave for six months, viz., privilege leave for three months and leave of absence for three months for the remaining period.

TRANSFER.

Fort St. George, March 22, 1922.

Mr. Richard Francis Stearns, Executive Engineer, from the Cavery Research Project Investigation in the V Circle for the charge of the Cavery Division.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1922.

Under section 46 (1) of Act I of 1920, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby with draws from the operation of the land subject on page 107, Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette dated 18th September 1920, as vested for a public purpose, to wit, for an inspection bungalow at Tadipatri.

Fort St. George, March 22, 1922.

The following notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, published in Part I, page 520 of the Gazette of India, dated 11th March 1922, is republished:—

Calcutta, the 12th March 1922.

No. 26.—Mr. J. H. W. Knappe, Assistant Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is promoted to Deputy Engineer, Class II, temporary rank, with effect from the 1st January 1921.

F. J. WILSON,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Fort St. George, February 15, 1922.

Name of road.	Date of		Remarks.
	Closing.	Reopening.	
Demagolam road	15th March 1922	15th June 1922	Time of closing Time of reopening

Ford St. Garage, March 23, 1906.

Under section 4, Act 1 of 1896, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the lands needed for the following schedule and measuring 1912 acres, be the same a little more or less, needed for a public purpose, to wit, for erecting the Perpetual branch from the Arroyo del Chiquito, South American side, and, under sections 3 and 1 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector appointed for the said lands required for the purposes is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Figure 1

Description of bird, sex or age, season or promiscuity, with any or possible number	Name of owner or collector.	Description of the bird required in the taking up.	Excluded or taken up
<i>Small downy starling, Chlamodactylus ruber, Ptilinopus ruber.</i>			
Diets., day, No. 410 A-1.	Edwin Pataiyoshi and Anand- linga Pataiyoshi.	North, No. 410 A-1; south, No. 410 A-1.	40
Do. No. 410 B-1.	A. Vaidhyan Reddy ..	North, No. 410 A-1; south, No. 410 A-1.	41
Do. No. 410 C-1.	Prasad Pataiyoshi ..	North, No. 410 A-1; south, No. 410 A-1.	42
Do. No. 410 D-1.	Rafan Pataiyoshi and Anand- linga Pataiyoshi.	North, No. 410 A-1; south, No. 410 A-1.	43
Do. No. 410 E-1.	Appanna Pataiyoshi ..	North, No. 410 A-1; south, No. 410 A-1.	44
Do. No. 410 F-1.	A. Vaidhyan Reddy ..	North, No. 410 A-1; south, No. 410 A-1.	45
Do. No. 417 ..	Saila Pataiyoshi ..	North, No. 417 A-1; south, No. 417 A-1.	46
Long, day, No. 418 B.	Kaggar ..	North, No. 418 B-1; south, No. 418 B-1.	47
Short, day, No. 419 B.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 B-1; south, No. 419 B-1.	48
Do. No. 419 C-1.	Tellurapen ..	North, No. 419 C-1; south, No. 419 C-1.	49
Do. No. 419 D-1.	A. Vaidhyan Reddy ..	North, No. 419 D-1; south, No. 419 D-1.	50
Do. No. 419 E-1.	Subodh Pataiyoshi and Saini Pataiyoshi.	North, No. 419 E-1; south, No. 419 E-1.	51
Do. No. 419 F-1.	Subodh Padmanabhan and Subodh Anand Chetty.	North, No. 419 F-1; south, No. 419 F-1.	52
Do. No. 419 G-1.	A. Vaidhyan Reddy ..	North, No. 419 G-1; south, No. 419 G-1.	53
Do. No. 419 H-1.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 H-1; south, No. 419 H-1.	54
Do. No. 419 I-1.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 I-1; south, No. 419 I-1.	55
Do. No. 419 J-1.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 J-1; south, No. 419 J-1.	56
Do. No. 419 K-1.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 K-1; south, No. 419 K-1.	57
Do. No. 419 L-1.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 L-1; south, No. 419 L-1.	58
Do. No. 419 M-1.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 M-1; south, No. 419 M-1.	59
Do. No. 419 N-1.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 N-1; south, No. 419 N-1.	60
Do. No. 419 O-1.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 O-1; south, No. 419 O-1.	61
Do. No. 419 P-1.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 P-1; south, No. 419 P-1.	62
Do. No. 419 Q-1.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 Q-1; south, No. 419 Q-1.	63
Do. No. 419 R-1.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 R-1; south, No. 419 R-1.	64
Do. No. 419 S-1.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 S-1; south, No. 419 S-1.	65
Do. No. 419 T-1.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 T-1; south, No. 419 T-1.	66
Do. No. 419 U-1.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 U-1; south, No. 419 U-1.	67
Do. No. 419 V-1.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 V-1; south, No. 419 V-1.	68
Do. No. 419 W-1.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 W-1; south, No. 419 W-1.	69
Do. No. 419 X-1.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 X-1; south, No. 419 X-1.	70
Do. No. 419 Y-1.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 Y-1; south, No. 419 Y-1.	71
Do. No. 419 Z-1.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 Z-1; south, No. 419 Z-1.	72
Do. No. 419 A-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 A-2; south, No. 419 A-2.	73
Do. No. 419 B-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 B-2; south, No. 419 B-2.	74
Do. No. 419 C-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 C-2; south, No. 419 C-2.	75
Do. No. 419 D-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 D-2; south, No. 419 D-2.	76
Do. No. 419 E-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 E-2; south, No. 419 E-2.	77
Do. No. 419 F-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 F-2; south, No. 419 F-2.	78
Do. No. 419 G-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 G-2; south, No. 419 G-2.	79
Do. No. 419 H-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 H-2; south, No. 419 H-2.	80
Do. No. 419 I-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 I-2; south, No. 419 I-2.	81
Do. No. 419 J-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 J-2; south, No. 419 J-2.	82
Do. No. 419 K-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 K-2; south, No. 419 K-2.	83
Do. No. 419 L-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 L-2; south, No. 419 L-2.	84
Do. No. 419 M-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 M-2; south, No. 419 M-2.	85
Do. No. 419 N-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 N-2; south, No. 419 N-2.	86
Do. No. 419 O-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 O-2; south, No. 419 O-2.	87
Do. No. 419 P-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 P-2; south, No. 419 P-2.	88
Do. No. 419 Q-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 Q-2; south, No. 419 Q-2.	89
Do. No. 419 R-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 R-2; south, No. 419 R-2.	90
Do. No. 419 S-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 S-2; south, No. 419 S-2.	91
Do. No. 419 T-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 T-2; south, No. 419 T-2.	92
Do. No. 419 U-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 U-2; south, No. 419 U-2.	93
Do. No. 419 V-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 V-2; south, No. 419 V-2.	94
Do. No. 419 W-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 W-2; south, No. 419 W-2.	95
Do. No. 419 X-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 X-2; south, No. 419 X-2.	96
Do. No. 419 Y-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 Y-2; south, No. 419 Y-2.	97
Do. No. 419 Z-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 419 Z-2; south, No. 419 Z-2.	98

Description of land, wet or dry, area in perches, with survey or judicial order.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Coast Division, Chidambaram taluk, South Arcot district—contd.			
Grass, 400, No. 100	Muthusami Pethiyandi and Appayya Pethiyandi, managers of Marudamalai temple.	North, Kottattal; south, Nos. 100 D-3; north, No. 100, west, No. 100 D-4.	200
No. No. 102 D-1	Muthayya and Chidambaram Pethiyandi.	North, Kottattal; south, No. 102 D-2; north, No. 102, west, No. 102 D-1.	50
No. No. 104 D-2	Muthayya Pethiyandi	North, No. 104 D; south, No. 104 A; north, No. 104, west, No. 104 D-1.	50
No. No. 105 A ..	Arumugam Pethiyandi, Duraim- alai Pethiyandi, Kottam Setai- mai Pethiyandi and Panna Pethiyandi.	North, No. 105 D; south and north, No. 105; west, No. 105 D.	125
No. No. 106 B ..	Do.	North and south, No. 106; north, No. 106 A; south, No. 106 C.	50
No. No. 108 B B.	Prasannaiah Pethiyandi	North, No. 108, south, No. 108 B-2; south, No. 410, west, No. 410 B-1.	50
No. No. 504 A ..	Duraimalai Pethiyandi	North, No. 410 B; south and north, No. 410; west, No. 410 D-1.	100
No. No. 410 D-1	Sethupathi Pethiyandi	North, Nos. 410 D-2 and 410; south, No. 410 D-3; north, No. 410 A; west, No. 410.	50
No. No. 405 C-1	Prasannaiah Pethiyandi	North, No. 405; south, No. 405 C-1; south, No. 410 D-1, west, No. 405.	50
No. No. 404 ..	Prasannaiah Pethiyandi, Chidam- baram Pethiyandi, Kottam Pethiyandi and Duraimalai Pethiyandi.	North, Nos. 404 B and 404 A; south and north, Feringi Kanatti; west, No. 404 B.	100
No. No. 410 D-2	Prasannaiah Pethiyandi	North and south, No. 410 A; north, No. 410; west, No. 410 D-1.	50
Total ..			775
Grand Total ..			1210

Fort St. George, Nov. 24, 1825

Under articles 2, Art. 4 of 1924, His Excellency the Governor, on Council having declared that the land situated in the following village and measuring 100 acres, by the same title was so low, is suited for a rubber program, in view of its proximity to the Bunkale, being in the following table, Tanjore district:

Under sections 2, 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tanjore District Magistrate is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the cultivation of this land:

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Mayavaram, and may be examined at any time during office hours.

References

[illegible]

Fort St. George, March 29, 1843.

Under section 8, Art I of 1934, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 19.63 acres, to the same within more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating Portgaita beach from the Arimacabdi channel.

and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector appointed for the acquisition of the lands required for connecting the Lower Coleroon silt-control system with the Ethiopian silt-control system and improving the supply to Yerevan; such is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Hasegawa et al.

Designation of land, water or dry, lake or pond-land, with survey or present tenure.	Name of owner or occupier.	Foundation of the land reported to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arakan division, Chittagong District, Chittagong Sub-division.			
Govt. dry, S. No. 142 B.	Chittagong Rajpote ..	North, No. 671; west, Nos. 148 and 149 C; south, No. 176 A-3; west, Nos. 178 B-3 and 149 A.	110
Do. No. 148 B-E.	Talagula Talagula ..	South and east, No. 188 B; west, No. 170 A-2.	67
Govt. dry, S. No. 178 B.	Saltan Kute ..	North, No. 118 D-1; west, No. 118 C-1; south, No. 168 A; west, No. 178 A.	140
Do. No. 182 A-1, 182 A-2.	Talagula Talagula ..	North, No. 147 B; south, Nos. 158 A and 147 C; south, No. 170 B-1; west, No. 170 A-2.	138
Do. No. 174 B-E.	Bargumand and Arangchale Talagula ..	North, No. 118 B-2; south, No. 170 C-1; south, No. 158 D.	62
Do. No. 148 C-E.	Somra Talagula ..	North, No. 178 B-2; south, No. 170 C-1; south, No. 158 D.	10
Do. No. 184 E ..	Talagula Talagula ..	North, Nos. 114 A, 170 B and 174 C-1; west, Nos. 170 and 181; south, No. 143 B; west, No. 144 A.	5 1/2
Do. No. 188 E ..	Bargumand and Purnama Talagula ..	North, No. 188 B; south, No. 181 C; south, No. 143 B; west, No. 181 A.	112
Do. No. 184 E ..	Arangchale Talagula ..	North, No. 143 A; west, No. 141 C; south, No. 180 B; west, No. 180 A.	10
Do. No. 143 E ..	Bargumand ..	North, No. 144 B; west, No. 141 C; south, No. 147 B; west, No. 145 A.	10
Do. No. 142 E ..	Chittagong Rajpote ..	North, No. 144 B; south, No. 147 C; south, No. 170 C-1 and 168 A-2; west, No. 170 A.	21
Do. No. 168 A-3.	Arangchale and Chittagong Rajpote ..	North, No. 143 B; west, No. 168 A-2; south, No. 168 A; west, No. 168 A.	72
Do. No. 181 C-E.	Dumand Kyakhan ..	North, No. 145 C; west, No. 148 A-3; south, No. 149 B; west, No. 149 A.	10
Do. No. 183 C-E.	Karagachale Talagula ..	North, Nos. 168 A and 163 A; west, Nos. 165 C-1 and 148; south, No. 141; west, No. 168 A.	1 1/2
Total ..			8 1/2

See last paragraph on page 10.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

4. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

◎ 俗文化語彙 · 1

Number of birds seen at any place as previously, with any or several dates.	Name of bird or group.	Remarks of the land reported to be taken up.	Found to be taken up.
	South about depot, Chikashosee tract, Washita Range.		
Nov. 1, 1894, No. 149 B.	Chickadee Nighthawk	--	100
" " No. 145 A-1.	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	--	10
" " No. 148 B-1.	" "	--	10
Jan. 1, 1895, No. 147 B.	" "	--	10
Nov. 1, 1894, No. 146 B.	Chickadee Nighthawk	--	10
		Total ..	140

Polynomial rings.

[illegible]

Description of land, and on D.P., name of person(s) to whom or persons to whom	Name of owner or occupier	Description of the land required to be taken up	Notes to be filled in
--	---------------------------	---	-----------------------------

Rural Area District, Glendendene subd., Pittsburg village, Kan.

[illegible]

I. W. D. SMYTH.

Under Reg. to Const., P. H. B., Aviation Brand

Ref. No. GPO: March 13, 1968

Under section 4, Act 1 of 1994, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby *declares* that the land signposted in the following schedule and containing 2.98 acres, 2.98 acres & a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a F.W.D. station language as in Schedule 1 and, under section 4 and 5 of the said Act, the District Collector, Uyo, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take action for the acquisition of said land.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or permanent, with existing or proposed works.	Name of owner or occupier.	Enclosed the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
SCHEDULED LAND, SCHEDULED TOWN, SCHEDULED VILLAGE.			
Belgaria, section 100, Sec. 40 S.E.	John Kish Schick and others	South, Sec. 40 S and 41, local Paul road junction; east, Sec. 40, main junction; west, Sec. 41 and 42; west, Sec. 41.	400 0-10
Do. Sec. 41 S.E.	Do.	North, Sec. 41; west and south, Sec. 42 S.E. west, Sec. 41.	30
		Total	430

F. HAWKINS,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY).

APPOINTMENT.

Port St. George, March 25, 1909.

Mr. William Nathan, Superintendent Engineer, 111 Queen, temporary, Officiating Senior Government Engineer of Railways, Circle No. 1, Madras, is appointed as Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Railway), with effect from the formation of the 15th March 1909.

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 43 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of the lands specified below in the Board's notice in the Gazette of Madras, 1909, dated 12th May 1908—

	Serial.
Sanctuary, dry, water, S. Sec. 40 S.E. and 41 S.E.	105

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land specified in the following schedule and measuring 1-18 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for additional land required for road diversion, shown 522-540, on the Madras Railway; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Honorable Divisional Officer, Quilon, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

1. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the said Divisional Officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or permanent, with existing or proposed works.	Name of owner or occupier.	Enclosed the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
SCHEDULED LAND, SCHEDULED TOWN, SCHEDULED VILLAGE.			
Do. H. No. 24	John Gifford	South, P. No. 200 Canal portion of H. No. 24; west, H. No. 24 S.E.; north, H. No. 24 part; west, P. No. 24.	400 0-10
Do. H. No. 24	Do.	North, P. No. 200 C; north, H. No. 100, north, H. No. 10 part, west, H. No. 10 S.E.	31
		Total	431

Port St. George, March 25, 1909.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 38½ acres, be the same a little more or less, is

needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the use of the Queen-Oriskany Railway; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Excise and Officer, Cuyahoga, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take under for the acquisition of the said land.

Figure 1.1

Description of land, more or less dry, low or permanent, with marsh or grassy surface.	Name of owner or owners.	Exclusive of the land reported to be taken up.	Total taken up.
<i>In private ownership, Government owned, Government leased.</i>			
Twp. 29, R. 3, S. 34 E.	Maid Meadows	North Sec. 4 1/2-6-4, and 1 1/2-5-4, west, Sec. 6 1/2-6-4 south, Sec. 4 1/2-6-4, west, 1/2 section, Sec. 6 1/2-6-4 North, Sec. 4 1/2-6-4, east, Sec. 4 1/2-6-4, north, Sec. 4 1/2-6-4, west, 1/2 section, Sec. 6 1/2-6-4	Acres []
Do, Sec. 4 1/2-6-4	Do.		[]
		Total	[]

Part III. *Opuntia*. March 26, 1909.

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1934, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1210 acres, be the same a little more or less, be needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the additional land required for staff quarters, etc. at Bonanza, Naga, and the said sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Baramunda, is appointed to prepare the necessary documents and to cause a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Bermuda Divisional Officer, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Source: *ibid.*

Description of leaf, web or fly, kind of promastix, web running or pedicel number.	Name of species or group.	Description of the host mentioned to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Young larvae, Borealis larva, Borealis pupa.			
T. <i>Epistola</i> , day, No. 101.	Kozia Peromastix, the Borealis epistola, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis.	North, No. 101; east and north, No. 101; west, No. 101.	101.
E. <i>Epistola</i> , day, No. 101.	Borealis Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis.	North, No. 101; east, No. 101; west, No. 101.	101.
Do. No. 102-3 ..	Borealis Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis.	North, No. 102; east, No. 102; west, No. 102.	102-3.
Do. No. 103-4 ..	Borealis Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis.	North, No. 103; east, No. 103; west, No. 103.	103-4.
Do. No. 104-5 ..	Borealis Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis.	North, No. 104; east, No. 104; west, No. 104.	104-5.
Do. No. 105-6 ..	Borealis Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis.	North, No. 105; east, No. 105; west, No. 105.	105-6.
Do. No. 106-7 ..	Borealis Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis.	North, No. 106; east, No. 106; west, No. 106.	106-7.
Do. No. 107-8 ..	Borealis Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis.	North, No. 107; east, No. 107; west, No. 107.	107-8.
Do. No. 108-9 ..	Borealis Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis.	North, No. 108; east, No. 108; west, No. 108.	108-9.
Do. No. 109-10 ..	Borealis Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis.	North, No. 109; east, No. 109; west, No. 109.	109-10.
Do. No. 110-11 ..	Borealis Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis.	North, No. 110; east, No. 110; west, No. 110.	110-11.
Do. No. 111-12 ..	Borealis Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis.	North, No. 111; east, No. 111; west, No. 111.	111-12.
Do. No. 112-13 ..	Borealis Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis.	North, No. 112; east, No. 112; west, No. 112.	112-13.
Do. No. 113-14 ..	Borealis Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis.	North, No. 113; east, No. 113; west, No. 113.	113-14.
Do. No. 114-15 ..	Borealis Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis.	North, No. 114; east, No. 114; west, No. 114.	114-15.
Do. No. 115-16 ..	Borealis Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis.	North, No. 115; east, No. 115; west, No. 115.	115-16.
Do. No. 116-17 ..	Borealis Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis.	North, No. 116; east, No. 116; west, No. 116.	116-17.
Do. No. 117-18 ..	Borealis Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis.	North, No. 117; east, No. 117; west, No. 117.	117-18.
Do. No. 118-19 ..	Borealis Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis.	North, No. 118; east, No. 118; west, No. 118.	118-19.
Do. No. 119-20 ..	Borealis Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis, Borealis.	North, No. 119; east, No. 119; west, No. 119.	119-20.
Total ..			2010.

LIST OF PAYERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 23rd and 26th March 1909, is published for general information:—

[illegible]

Reprint copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

C. J. WEIR,
Asst. Chief Engineer



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 13.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1900.

[Price, 12 annas.]

Part I.—Local and Municipal Government.

APPOINTMENTS.

Act St. George, March 20, 1899.

No. 399.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 32 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madurai, to be a member of the Madurai District Board.

No. 400.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. W. DFR Adams, I.C.S., Revenue Divisional Officer, Bantam, to be Chairman of the Municipality of Srirangapatnam.

No. 401.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of S. H. Ry. Uthakudi Ramasamy Venkata Rao Aiyangar as Chairman of the Municipality of Karaikal.

No. 402.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of Mr. D. E. T. Chinnayya as Chairman of the Municipality of Polonnaruwa.

No. 403.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of S. Abdul Latif Sahib Sahakar as Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Vazhambadi.

No. 404.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Richard Hopper Esq. to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Karaikal.

No. 405.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.S. T. Ramasami Nayudu Esq. to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Masabpetam.

No. 406.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs. Muhammad Asim Sahib Sahakar, &c., to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Thanjavur.

No. 407.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Allan Frederick Ouseffer to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Tiruchirappalli.

No. 408.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Abdul Gha Forid Sahib Sahakar to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Salem.

No. 400.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1904, M.R.Sy. Kandan Lakshminarayana Perinai Gura has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Mannipaliam.

No. 410.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1904, M.R.Sy. Pejavar Raju Rao Arangal, S.A., has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Mangalam.

No. 411.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1904, M.R.Sy. Devasa Subbadasa Arangal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Calcut.

No. 412.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1904, M.R.Sy. Ajayabhai Madhaya Subbanna Madhaya Arangal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Palai.

No. 413.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1904, M.R.Sy. Marjot S. Rama Aiyer Arangal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Calcut.

No. 414.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1904, Mr. Theophilus William Barlow has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Calcut.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND BY PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 415.—The Collector of Madurai, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby appoints M.R.Sy. Venkataraman Kooti Vela Subbanna Arangal to be a member of the Tirunelveli Taluk Board.

No. 416.—The Collector of Coimbatore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby appoints M.R.Sy. Rajagopal Pandey Mondaya Chari Gura to be a member of the Pollachi Taluk Board.

No. 417.—The Collector of Coimbatore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby appoints M.R.Sy. Chinnaiyalar Gura Madhaya Raveer Arangal to be a member of the Erode Taluk Board.

No. 418.—The Collector of Tirunelveli, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby appoints M.R.Sy. R. Appayandi Raju Gura to be a member of the Tirunelveli Taluk Board.

No. 419.—The Collector of Tirunelveli, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby appoints M.R.Sy. S. J. P. Senthil to be a member of the Tirunelveli Taluk Board.

No. 420.—The Collector of Chingleput, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 110 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby appoints M.R.Sy. Acharya Venka Aiyer Arangal to be a member of the Chingleput Taluk Board.

No. 421.—The Collector of Chingleput, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby appoints M.R.Sy. Sainay Kanakabai Gopurathal Madhaya Arangal to be a member of the Chingleput Taluk Board.

No. 422.—The Collector of Chingleput, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby appoints M.R.Sy. Rao Subbaraj Pappala Kaveripakkam Jagannathan Chari Gura to be a member of the Chingleput Taluk Board.

No. 423.—The Collector of Tiruchirappalli, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby re-appoints Gopas Subba Raveer Mayala Mahammad Raveer Subba Raveer to be a member of the Tiruchirappalli Taluk Board.

No. 424.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, M.R.Sy. M. S. Venkataraman Aiyer Arangal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the District Board of Madurai by the District Taluk Board.

No. 425.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, M.R.Sy. M. Karayannal Chari Gura has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Madurai District Board by the District Taluk Board.

No. 426.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, M.R.Sy. Tirayyanandal Subba Pillai Marayann Pillai Arangal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Tenkasi District Board by the Kanakabai Taluk Board.

No. 427.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby reserves from office M.R.Sy. V. A. Marthandaraman Pillai, a member of the Tirunelveli Union Parishad, for having, without sufficient cause, neglected his more than three consecutive months to be present at its meetings.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 418.—Under section 33 of the Madras Land Revenue Act, 1894, the Governor in Council exempt, from payment of the house-tax leviable under the Act, the inhabitants of Uppergound, a hamlet of Tuck, included in the Tanjore, Government district.

No. 422.—Under sub-section (2) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of land bearing Survey Nos. 19, 42 1/2, and 41 F and measuring 65 acres, specified in notification No. 1095, published on page 221 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 7th July 1933 as required for extension of grass marsh, Periyakulam Municipality.

No. 426.—Under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council withdraws from the acquisition of part of land bearing S. No. 11, 137 and measuring 4 acres, out of the total extent of area 534 specified in notification No. 1273 published on page 514 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 16th August 1933, relating to the acquisition of land required for opening up inventory zone in the Ottumamund Municipality.

No. 431.—In column 2 of the Schedule in notification No. 1095 published at page 221 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 9th October 1933, relating to the acquisition of land in Villupattinai village of the Villupattinai taluk of the Madras district for the formation of a village road to Manavichampay village from Villupattinai-Chettipatti road, substitute the words "west of S. No. 415" for the words "west of the dry land".

No. 432.—Under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 216 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1894, the Governor in Council, makes the following modification in rule 1 of the rules for regulating the appointment of Municipal members issued under notification No. 236 published at page 14 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 30th May 1933, as amended by notifications Nos. 237, 1970 and 1194 published at pages 121, 675 and 541 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 27th February 1933, 15th October 1933, and 17th November 1933, respectively.

Insert the following at the end of this rule:—

"The foregoing rule will also be relaxed in the case of Educational appointments carrying a maximum salary of not less than Rs. 50 and not exceeding Rs. 150 per annum, in respect of which the approval of the Director of Public Instruction will be sufficient; and if, in any such case, the Director is not prepared to accept the nomination of the Chairman, reference should be made by him to Government."

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

No. 433.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 132 1/2 of an acre, to be the same as little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening a street in the Villupattinam Municipality; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Deputy Tahsildar of Villupattinam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the said Deputy Tahsildar of Villupattinam and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with its dry, open or pervious, with survey or parcel number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Extent of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Villupattinam District, Villupattinam taluk, Villupattinam Municipality.			
Small heronette ..	Valluvel Dethappa ..	Port, Baylepta main road 1/2, north, proposed old Villupattinam Baylepta, north, across a small heronette, west, Baylepta main road.	1/2 1/2 1/2

No. 411.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 155 of an acre, in the name of this manor at law, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Land Fund road at Yoderbury; and, under sections 1 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ougala, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Revenue Divisional Office, Ougala, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or less, with survey at present value.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
(Under district, English held, Fallow and village).			
Dist., vol. No. 419 C.	Regentorum Manuella	North, No. 413 E; east, No. 414; south, No. 411; west, No. 412.	acres, 11
Do. No. 420 C.	Edie Subbala	North, No. 413 C; east, No. 414; south, No. 411; west, No. 412.	12
Do. No. 421 ..	Furman Chima Kufah	North, No. 414; east, No. 415; south, No. 411; west, No. 412.	13
Do. No. 422 B.	Mappia Kufah	North, No. 415 B; east, No. 417; south, No. 413; west, No. 412.	14
Do. No. 423 ..	Edie Kufah and Chirumanda Kufah	North, No. 416; east, No. 417; south, No. 413; west, No. 412.	15
Do. No. 424 ..	Petera Kufah	North, No. 417; east, No. 418; south, No. 413; west, No. 412.	16
Total ..			65

No. 412.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 155 acres, in the name of this manor at law, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a school building at Amambale; and, under sections 1 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ougala, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. The plan of the land is kept in the Revenue Divisional Office, Ougala, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or less, with survey at present value.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
(Under district, English held, Amambale village).			
Dist., vol. No. 425 ..	Regentorum Manuella, Edie Subbala and Petera Kufah; regentorum Manuella and Chirumanda Kufah	North, Nos. 426 and 427; east, village; south, village; west, village; No. 428.	acres, 11
Do. No. 426 ..	Edie Subbala	North, No. 427; east, village; south, village; west, village; No. 428.	12
Do. No. 427 ..	Regentorum Manuella, Chirumanda Kufah, Petera Kufah, Mappia Kufah, Furman Chima Kufah, Edie Kufah and Chirumanda Kufah	North, No. 428; east, No. 429; south, No. 429; west, No. 428.	13
Do. No. 428 ..	Edie Kufah and Chirumanda Kufah	North, No. 429; east, No. 430; south, No. 429; west, No. 428.	14
Total ..			40

No. 436.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 445 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a mile pile along the beach and to Trench Table office, and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue District Officer, Trench, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is available in the Revenue District Office, Trench, for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or by, with or possible, with survey or plan or sketch	Name of owner or occupier.	Location of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
Beach district, Trench table, Trench village.			
Plot No. 436.	Wyllyell Karyappa	North end and No. 431, east, and leading to Trench office No. 430, south, and leading to Office compound, No. 429, east, M. Karyappa's plot, No. 428.	1 acre + 100

No. 437.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 23 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a Local Road (passage), and, under sections 5 and 7, the District Officer, Narasimhapeta, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is available in the office of the District Officer, Narasimhapeta, for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or by, with or possible, with survey or plan or sketch	Name of owner or occupier.	Location of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
Beach district, Beach table, Narasimhapeta village.			
Cont. - 1/2, 3/4, 5/8, 6/8, 7/8, 8/8, 9/8, 10/8, 11/8, 12/8, 13/8, 14/8, 15/8, 16/8, 17/8, 18/8, 19/8, 20/8, 21/8, 22/8, 23/8, 24/8, 25/8, 26/8, 27/8, 28/8, 29/8, 30/8, 31/8, 32/8, 33/8, 34/8, 35/8, 36/8, 37/8, 38/8, 39/8, 40/8, 41/8, 42/8, 43/8, 44/8, 45/8, 46/8, 47/8, 48/8, 49/8, 50/8, 51/8, 52/8, 53/8, 54/8, 55/8, 56/8, 57/8, 58/8, 59/8, 60/8, 61/8, 62/8, 63/8, 64/8, 65/8, 66/8, 67/8, 68/8, 69/8, 70/8, 71/8, 72/8, 73/8, 74/8, 75/8, 76/8, 77/8, 78/8, 79/8, 80/8, 81/8, 82/8, 83/8, 84/8, 85/8, 86/8, 87/8, 88/8, 89/8, 90/8, 91/8, 92/8, 93/8, 94/8, 95/8, 96/8, 97/8, 98/8, 99/8, 100/8, 101/8, 102/8, 103/8, 104/8, 105/8, 106/8, 107/8, 108/8, 109/8, 110/8, 111/8, 112/8, 113/8, 114/8, 115/8, 116/8, 117/8, 118/8, 119/8, 120/8, 121/8, 122/8, 123/8, 124/8, 125/8, 126/8, 127/8, 128/8, 129/8, 130/8, 131/8, 132/8, 133/8, 134/8, 135/8, 136/8, 137/8, 138/8, 139/8, 140/8, 141/8, 142/8, 143/8, 144/8, 145/8, 146/8, 147/8, 148/8, 149/8, 150/8, 151/8, 152/8, 153/8, 154/8, 155/8, 156/8, 157/8, 158/8, 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No. 441.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 21 square feet, be the same a 1904 survey or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening a road in Ellore; and, under sections 8 and 1, the Deputy Collector, Ellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

1. A plan of the site is available for inspection in the office of the Deputy Collector, Ellore.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, with its siting, nature or position, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ellore District, Ellore Mandal, Ellore village			
Village of, Taluk G. No. 104.	Kallanajulu	North, road; East, Mahaswamy Srinivas's garden No. 100, south and west, road.	21 sq. ft. including the garden thereon.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
As. Surveyor to Government

Plague

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 25, 1909.

PLAGUE REGULATIONS IN FORCE OUTSIDE
THE PRESIDENCY TOWN.

No. 101-P.—WHEREAS certain parts of the Presidency of Madras are visited by, and other parts are threatened with, an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic disease known as plague, and whereas the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force in the Presidency are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of the disease:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and delegated to him under sub-section (3) of the same section by the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 2256, of the 22nd December 1906, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council is pleased to prescribe under the said Epidemic Diseases Act, and in supersession of all regulations previously issued on the subject, the following regulations to be observed throughout the Presidency except the City of Madras:—

Part I.—The Passport System and other General Precautionary Measures to be adopted in all Towns and Villages outside the Presidency Town

1. The Local Government, or, subject to their control, the Collector of a District, may issue an order declaring that any town, village or other area is infected with plague; and a copy of such order shall be notified in the next issue of the Fort St. George or District Gazette. The order will ordinarily take effect from the date of notification in the Gazette. But when the order is issued by the Collector in an emergency, it will take effect as soon as it has been notified locally by beat of tom-tom under the Collector's orders. As a rule, only places in which one or more indigenous cases of plague have occurred or in which the existence of plague among rats has been proved by bacteriological tests should be so notified. The Local

Government may in the same manner notify railway stations, which, from their proximity to infected areas, are liable to be used by persons leaving such areas.

Exemption
as passport
cases
Exemption
from
travel from
an infected
area, based
on a passport
and place
issued
within
exception.

2. (1) Every person arriving, or suspected of having arrived, from any place notified under the last preceding rule shall, unless he is exempted under Rules 89 and 121 or unless he already holds a passport or a permanent pass under Rules 82-84 or unless he has been detained for the full period of incubation at a road or railway inspection station or in a plague camp, before leaving the railway station at which he has alighted, or before disembarking from the steamer, ship or boat in which he has travelled, or in the case of arrival by road either immediately on reaching a road frontier inspection station or any town or village within an area placed under observation under Rule 52 *before* or within twelve hours from the time of arrival at any other place, obtain from the officer mentioned in Rule 3 *before* a passport in the form shown in Appendix II-A binding him to present himself for observation daily for the next seven days before the local authority of the town or village where he may reside or work; and he shall be bound so to present himself.

Exemption of
"local
authority".

(2) By a "local authority" is meant any of the following officers:—

- (a) The local medical officer.
- (b) The station-house officer.
- (c) The headman of the village.
- (d) The karnam of the village.
- (e) Any person appointed by the Collector of the district for the purpose.

In places where there is more than one local authority, the duties of the local authority shall, unless the Collector otherwise directs, be performed by the officer who stands first in the order given in this clause. In large towns, such as Madras, Trichinopoly, Salem, etc., the duties of local authorities under these rules should ordinarily be performed by a medical subordinate and should not be left to any lower class of officer.

Penalty

(3) Any person refusing to comply with or attempting to evade this rule may be detained for seven days at the nearest inspection station or other place appointed by the Collector for the purpose in addition to being liable to the penalty prescribed in Rule 104.

Note.—(1) This rule does not apply to passengers from a notified or suspected railway station who pass through an infected or notified railway station without touching ground at that station.

(2) Persons who make frequent or daily journeys from an infected or a suspected area may obtain a passport to give general passes on foot down in the de order.

(3) The Collector, or any plague officer in constant plague areas and below the rank of deputy subdivision mag., by written order, exempt any person from general observation before the local authority. Exempted persons will be inspected at these stations if the local authority requires expert scrutiny as it requires authority requires. For the details of plague officers and constant plague areas see Rule 104.

Passport
bearing
stamp.

3. The following officers are authorized to issue passports:—

- (a) To travellers alighting at railway inspection stations.
 - (b) To travellers alighting at railway stations included within municipal limits.
- { The medical officer in charge or other officer acting under his orders.
Each medical, sanitary or other officer as may be appointed by the Collector with the Collector's approval.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (c) To travellers alighting at other railway stations. | { The stationmaster or other officer appointed by the Collector for the purpose.
{ The medical, sanitary or other officer appointed to examine such travellers.
{ The medical, sanitary or other officer appointed to examine such travellers, or if no such officer has been appointed, the local authority of the place of arrival. |
| (d) To travellers arriving by steamer, ship or boat. | |
| (e) To travellers arriving by road. | |

The Collector should arrange with the railway authorities at which stations the railway staff shall be required to perform the duties connected with the issue of passports and at which stations the Collector should make other arrangements. Stationmasters requiring forms or service postage stamps should apply to the Collectors concerned, and should use the following designation in banking cheques containing correspondence connected with their passport work:—"Stationmaster and Honorary Plague Passport-issuing officer."

4. Every person required by these rules to take out a passport shall declare truly his name, address, and such other particulars as may be required by the officer issuing the passport. He shall, unless exempted, for seven days from the date of the issue of the passport, daily present himself with his passport at the appointed time before the local authority of the place where he may be for the time being, and shall daily obtain that officer's signature on his passport in token of his having so presented himself. If he becomes ill or if any sickness occurs in the house in which he is or has been residing during the said period of seven days, he shall give immediate information of the same to the local authority. He shall report similarly any change in his residence occurring within seven days from the date of the issue of the passport, and if he changes his residence, he shall, before departure, get the entries under headings 11 and 12 of his passport altered by the local authority. On the expiry of the said period of seven days, he shall deliver up his passport to the local authority of the place where he may then be.

Station of passport
at date.

5. Every officer issuing a passport shall immediately send the triplicate copy of it by post, or by special messenger or in any other manner which the Collector may direct, to the local authority of the place of destination of the holder of the passport. If the local authority of the place of destination is not known, the triplicate copy of the passport shall be sent to the tablettor concerned for transmission to the local authority. When the destination is beyond India, the triplicate should be sent to the local authority at the port of departure from the Madras Presidency. Intention of the issue of the passport need be telegraphed only in urgent cases.

Intention of issue of passport.

6. (1) The following procedure shall be followed in respect of passport-holders who change their residence within the Madras Presidency within seven days of their arrival:—

Change of residence within seven days of arrival.

(a) The local authority of the original place of arrival shall send the triplicate copy of the passport to the local authority of the new place of destination after noting therein the number of days during which the passport-holder was seen observed.

(b) If the new place of destination is in another district, the change of residence shall also be intimated direct to the district medical and sanitary officer of that district and through the tahsildar or municipal chairman concerned to the district medical and sanitary officer of the original place of arrival. The intimation should contain the following particulars:—

- Passport number, date and station of issue.
- Passport-holder's name and father's name.
- How long observed and where.
- New place of residence—district, taluk, village, street, and number or name and occupier of the house.

The forms should be printed at the District Presses.

(2) When the destination is beyond India, the intimation should be sent to the local authority of the port of departure from the Madras Presidency.

Station of local authority in passport intimation

7. The local authority of the place of destination shall keep himself promptly informed of all arrivals from infected or notified areas, shall report to higher authority every person arriving without a passport, and shall see that, on the arrival of a passport-holder, he is observed daily for seven days. Any case of illness or death in the house in which such passport-holder is or has been residing shall be forthwith reported with full details to the nearest plague officer or assistant plague officer or to the nearest medical officer. Particular attention should be paid to cases of fever accompanied with acute affection of the lungs, as these symptoms may indicate the existence of pneumonic plague. The appearance of glandular swellings even though attended by constitutional disturbance so slight as not to prevent the patient moving about, the occurrence of abortion amongst women, of convulsions amongst children and of sudden death in the aged should be regarded as suspicious and should be reported. After seven days, the duplicate passport shall be recovered from the passport-holder and sent to the tahsildar or municipal chairman.

Register to be maintained by local authority.

8. Every local authority shall maintain a register, which may be in manuscript, in the following form:—

- (1) Date of receipt of triplicate copy of passport or other intimation.
- (2) Name of passport-holder.
- (3) From what infected or notified area arriving.
- (4) Date of arrival of passport-holder.
- (5) Number, date and place of issue of passport.
- (6) How long kept under observation.
- (7) State of health of the passport-holder and other persons living in the house in which he is or has been residing.
- (8) Date of departure if occurring within seven days.
- (9) Destination.
- (10) Date of despatch of triplicate passport to the local authority of the place of destination, and of intimation to the tahsildar or municipal chairman and district medical and sanitary officer.
- (11) Date of despatch of the duplicate passport to the tahsildar and how despatched. If sent by messenger, his name and time of his departure.

Persons passing through a railway inspection station.

9. In the case of persons passing through a railway frontier inspection station, the medical officer in charge shall record the following information in respect of every traveller from an infected or notified area who is not detained by him under the provisions of Rule 24 and shall send it without

delay—if possible by the railway guard of the same or next train—to the district medical and sanitary officer of the district to which such traveller is proceeding:—

- (1) Date of arrival.
- (2) Name of traveller (in full, including surnames and fore-names).
- (3) Father's name.
- (4) Caste.
- (5) Age and sex.
- (6) Where born.
- (7) Railway station of destination.
- (8) Number of railway ticket.
- (9) Destination and residence during the next seven days.

<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"> District, Taluk, Village (or station and district), Street, Number or name of the owner of the house. </div>	{
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10. The foregoing rule does not require the maintenance of a register. The information referred to should be recorded in duplicate with the aid of carbon paper, a separate slip of paper being used for each passenger, except in the case of the members of a family proceeding to the same destination, when their names may be entered in one slip. One set of copies should be forwarded at once to the respective destinations and the other kept for reference at the inspection station. No such intimation is necessary in the case of persons exempted from the passport rules under Rule 8b as the officers to whom they are immediately subordinate are responsible for their observation; but it should be forwarded in the case of inoculated persons from infected areas who held valid certificates, as they are liable to be observed at their own houses. The information forms will be supplied by the Superintendent, Government Press, to Collectors on demand. If the guards of the trains and other railway subordinates do not carry out the instructions given to them with regard to the transmission of the names and addresses of passengers, they may be prosecuted. The object of sending intimation of arrivals from infected parts to the district medical and sanitary officer is not merely to inform him of the movements of such persons, but to enable him to see that the passport-issuing officers, the local authorities, and the tabeldars, respectively, carry out their duties under the passport rules. He should maintain a register of all intimations received by him and should see that all persons mentioned therein are duly accounted for.

11. In the case of persons coming from an infected or notified area and not passing through a railway frontier inspection station, the duty of recording the information mentioned in Rule 9 (excepting items 7 and 8) and of communicating it to the district medical and sanitary officer shall devolve on the officer issuing the passport. The form in which the information referred to should be recorded is presented in Appendix II-L. Copies of the form are supplied by the Superintendent, Government Press.

Intimation
to be sent
to the
district
medical
and
sanitary
officer.

12. The district medical and sanitary officer shall forward the reports referred to in Rules 6, 9 and 11 to the tabeldar (or municipal chairman) concerned, within whose jurisdiction the place of destination lies, and it shall be the tabeldar's (or municipal chairman's) duty to see that the persons mentioned in the reports are duly observed, and that any case of sickness

Duty of
district
medical and
sanitary
officer and
tabeldar.

or death in the houses occupied by them is promptly reported, and to bring to the Collector's notice all instances of omission to issue passports and all attempts to evade these regulations. The tahsildar (or municipal chairman) should file together the reports received from the district medical and sanitary officer. No separate register need be maintained by him. As soon as a passport is recovered from the passport-holder under Rule 7, it shall be forwarded without delay to the district medical and sanitary officer after the number of the item in the report has been noted on it and after the fact that the passport has been recovered has been noted against the corresponding entry in the report.

Incapacitated persons and minors.

13. In the case of incapacitated persons and persons who are under twelve years of age, the obligation to take out passports for them, to present them for daily inspection, to report truly their names and addresses, to intimate any change in their residence, and to comply otherwise with the requirements of these regulations shall rest on their legal guardians or on any person in whose charge they travel or who receives them at the railway station of destination.

Tahsildar's duties may be performed by municipal chairman.

14. The term "tahsildar" in these regulations includes deputy tahsildar. In municipalities, the tahsildar's duties under these regulations shall be performed by the municipal chairman.

Note.—Rules 12-15 also relate to the subject of passports and should be referred to.

Notice to railway managers regarding passports.

15. Every railway administration shall put up in a conspicuous place in every railway carriage a copy of the following notice in English and in the principal vernacular language of the country through which the railway line passes:—

Notice.

The Madras plague regulations require all passengers arriving from plague-infected ports to take out passports at the station where they alight, or

(1) in the case of passengers proceeding to Madras by mail trains on the North-East Line and by the other lines of the Madras Railway, at Basin Bridge;

(2) in the case of those proceeding to Madras by trains, other than mail trains, on the North-East Line of the Madras Railway, at Ponnani.

Persons infringing the regulations render themselves liable to prosecution.

Copies of Rules 1-4 shall also be hung up in English and the vernacular in all railway stations.

Inspection of railway passengers.

16. (1) At or near any railway station which has been appointed by notification in the Port St. George Gazette to be an inspection station, any medical officer appointed in this behalf may detain any train and require every person travelling therein to alight and submit himself to such medical examination as the medical officer may direct, and may for this purpose, with the assistance, if necessary, of the police, use such reasonable force as may be required in order to detain such passenger either on the railway premises or in some other suitable place which the Collector shall provide for the purpose.

(2) All inspecting officers, male and female, at railway inspection stations, and clerks employed at important stations such as Jalaput should always carry with them a note-book of a special conspicuous colour with the words "Government of

Madras Plague officials' note-book " printed on the back. A copy of the appointment order should be attached to the note-book. Copies of this book may be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Press, through the Surgeon-General.

17. Every passenger shall be bound to submit himself to examination and shall furnish the information referred to in Rule 9 *supra* and any other particulars which the medical officer or any person acting under his orders may demand. Any person refusing to comply with this rule may be detained for such period as may be necessary, and shall also be liable to the penalty prescribed in Rule 100.

18. All passengers should be required to quit their carriages and should be examined on the platform or other suitable place, suspicious cases being removed for more careful investigation to a place reserved for the purpose. Care shall be taken that the carriages are locked before the arrival of the train at the inspection station, and that no passenger is permitted to leave his carriage until the arrangements for such examination are complete.

19. Railway administrations shall instruct their staff to give every assistance to the medical officers conducting the inspection in order to minimize the detention of the trains, and to detain the trains until the medical inspection is over. Railway ticket-collectors may be allowed to accompany the plague inspecting officers, if this course is found to economize time. The table given in Appendix II-F shows the times within which medical officers are required ordinarily to complete plague inspection, and every endeavour should be made to complete the inspection of trains within the time there mentioned. If, on special occasions, the time is exceeded, a report explaining the delay should be immediately sent to the Collector for his information and for such action as he may think necessary.

20. It is the duty of railway authorities assisted by the platform police to see that passengers alighting at a railway station do not leave the premises except by the proper exit, and to afford every facility for the working of the plague regulations. Ticket collectors should be required to stop all passengers holding tickets issued at infected or notified stations until their names and addresses have been taken down and passports issued to them either by the plague official appointed for the purpose, or at smaller stations, by the station staff.

21. The inspecting officers shall not only thoroughly examine passengers and passenger vehicles, but shall also inspect guards, drivers and firemen and their rans and engines, so that no person may escape inspection. No distinction shall be made between railway employees and others, and before any train, whether carrying passengers or goods, leaves the inspection station, a thorough search shall be made to discover if any persons have concealed themselves with the object of evading inspection.

22. In the absence of any symptoms showing a passenger to be suffering from fever, it is unnecessary to examine his person for the purpose of finding out whether buboes are present. This practice, if it is at present enforced anywhere, should be discontinued.

23. Female passengers shall, under no circumstances, be accompanied by men. For their inspection, one or more nurses are attached to each inspection station.

24. After examination, all persons shall be allowed to proceed to their destination except—

(a) those suffering from or suspected to be suffering from plague, or those who have so recently suffered from plague as to be possibly in an infectious state;

(b) those who have been in immediate contact with a person suffering from pneumonic plague or suspected pneumonic plague.

Persons coming under class (a) shall be detained until they are cured or as long as the infection or suspicion of plague remains. Information of such cases shall be sent urgently to the Collector and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer of the district. All contacts shall, after disinfection of their clothing and effects, be furnished with passports and be permitted to proceed with their journey, provided that the inspecting medical officer shall have power to segregate in a segregation camp for a period not exceeding seven days any contact of a case of pneumonic plague.

Persons coming under class (b) may be detained at the discretion of the medical officer till the full period of incubation (i.e., seven days) has elapsed since they left the infected area, or if that date is not known, for seven days.

25. Care should be taken that inspection stations are not converted into detention camps. Any attempt at wholesale detentions will only produce evasion of inspection. Unless a passenger shows symptoms of plague or has been in contact with a case of pneumonic plague, he should not be interfered with. This rule applies also to road frontier inspection stations.

26. Officers in charge of a plague camp shall give a certificate in the form shown in Appendix II-K to every person discharged from the camp. In order to enable such persons to resume their railway journey they shall take the certificates to the stationmaster and get them endorsed by him.

27.

28. Any person arriving at, or passing through, an inspection station may, at the discretion of the inspecting medical officer, be compelled to obtain a passport in accordance with Rule 2 *supra* and to undergo surveillance for seven days.

29. The inspecting medical officer may also require any passenger to deliver up his ticket, in order that the prescribed mark indicative of his having arrived from a plague-infected locality or an area notified under Rule 1 and therefore of his being liable to obtain a passport at the station of destination may be impressed thereon; and such passenger shall be bound to deliver it up accordingly.

30. The mark thus used is a hole four-tenths of an inch square punched in the long side of railway tickets. It should be made only on the tickets of those passengers who come, or are suspected to come, from plague-infected areas or from places notified by Government for the purposes of the passport rules. The special mark should be made at the first

inspection station at which the passenger arrives. It is not necessary to search his ticket again at any subsequent inspection station through which he may pass, but he must be medically examined nevertheless. Tickets of persons who come from an infected area, or who, though coming from an infected area, have been detained for seven days at one of the observation camps established in the Madras Presidency, need not be so marked.

31. Care should be taken that the plague patches are not used except by responsible persons and that they are kept in safe custody when not in use. The officers in charge of railway inspection stations will be held responsible for the safe custody of the plague patches, and under their orders the patches may be used by their assistants, but under no circumstances by the police. The wrong handling of tickets should be specially guarded against, as the annoyance caused by consequent inability to take out a passport may be very great.

32. In cases where a passport has been wrongly issued owing to erroneous plague-marking of the railway ticket, or otherwise, the municipal chairman or any revenue officer not below the grade of deputy tahsildar is authorized to cancel the passport on satisfactory proof that it was wrongly issued.

33. The passport rules should be worked in such a manner as to cause the minimum of inconvenience to goods women, and persons belonging to that class should, whenever possible, be exempted from attendance at the hospital or elsewhere and be inspected at their own homes. The examination of goods women shall always be conducted by females, who, when not trained or duly qualified, shall work under the instructions of the local medical officer. No fee shall be charged for the inspection of passport-holders at their own homes.

34. With the view of facilitating the working of the passport rules, railway employees holding periodical railway passes and Government officials holding standing passes should be required to provide themselves before departure with certificates signed by the stationmaster concerned showing the places from which they start.

35. If a passenger from a plague-infected or notified area appears to be attempting to evade inspection either by alighting at a railway station short of that for which his ticket has been taken, or at an inspection station, or by arriving otherwise than by train at or beyond an inspection station, and is unable to show any business at the place of alighting or arrival, he may be detained by the stationmaster or railway official in charge or by any officer specially authorized by the Collector in this behalf at the railway station at which he has alighted or arrived and with the assistance of the Police be forwarded or returned, as the case may be, to the inspection station by the same or next train proceeding therein and there handed over to the medical officer in charge. The railway fare of the person so detained and forwarded to the inspection station shall be paid by the passenger and, if not paid, shall be recovered from him by the railway authorities as excess fare.

Attempts to evade inspection.

Note.—The passes referred to in this rule should only be cancelled under exceptional circumstances to prevent evasion of the passport rules.

36. Special care should be taken to prevent evasion of the rules by passengers halting or re-bookings at intermediate stations. If a passenger coming from a plague-infected area breaks his journey at any station short of his destination, his ticket should, notwithstanding, be punched, or if the station has not been supplied with a plague-panch, the right-hand lower corner of the ticket should be clipped with scissors. If a passenger coming from a plague-infected area alights at any station, he should be brought under the passport rules. If he announces his intention of re-booking within twelve hours, his new ticket shall be punched or clipped as above. If necessary, the powers conferred by the last preceding rule may also be employed, and passengers whose conduct gives ground to suppose that they intend to evade the rules should be watched.

Intimation to
Collector,
Madras, and
at Tuticorin?

37. The inspecting medical officer, Jalorepet, shall send telegraphic intimation to the medical officer of the Ceylon Government at Tuticorin when passengers pass from Bangalore to Tuticorin. The cost of these telegrams will be recovered from the Ceylon Government by the Accountant-General.

Repayment of
troops, police
and medical.

38. When a large body of troops or police or coolies engaged in plague operations are returning to a healthy district, previous intimation of their departure shall be given to the Collector of the district in which the place of destination is situated. Before starting they shall be carefully examined and disinfected, and on arrival at their destination they shall be given passports according to the rules. With regard to troops and their families and followers leaving infected areas, the rules in Madras Command Order No. 819, dated 27th October 1903, shall be observed. These rules are reprinted as Appendix I-U to these regulations.

Expenditure
on acquisition
of sites and on
supply of
panches.

39. Any expenditure incurred in providing inspection sheds on railway platforms in areas where there are no proper facilities in the railway station for the examination of passengers in accordance with the plague regulations or in the supply of panches or scissors for marking railway tickets will be borne by the civil department and not by the railway administration. The construction of all such buildings will, in the absence of the orders of the Government to the contrary, be carried out ordinarily by the railway administration concerned, the civil department defraying merely the cost of the same.

Fair, festival
and pilgrimages.

40. When a festival, fair or other public gathering which is likely to be attended by persons from plague-infected parts is about to take place in an uninfected area, the Collector may apply to Government for orders to prohibit attendance thereof and to enforce the prohibition by stopping temporarily the issue of railway tickets to persons from infected areas or by other means. A similar course should be adopted when a festival, fair or other public gathering which is likely to be attended by persons from healthy parts is about to take place in a plague-infected area.

41. Proposals submitted under the preceding rule should be forwarded through the Sanitary Commissioner so as to reach Government a month and-a-half previous to the holding of the fair or festival. In order to avoid delay in their submission, Collectors should prepare in their office every month a list of

all the fairs and festivals to take place during the ensuing three months, and should send by the 15th of each month their recommendations relating to religious and other gatherings to be held in the next month but one. Notices of the prohibition of the issue of railway tickets should be given to the railway authorities at least a week previous to the date of commencement of the prohibition.

42. The Collector's reports should be invariably accompanied by draft notifications under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and by a statement in the form shown in Appendix II-M. Skeleton notifications are printed as Appendix II-N.

43. The prohibition of attendance at fairs and festivals should ordinarily be applied only to the larger fairs and festivals. In the case of unimportant local festivals, a careful working of the passport rules should suffice.

44. Where pilgrimages to a fair or festival has been prohibited by Government, the Collector should, as far as the means at his disposal permit, watch all the roads round the village or town in order to prevent pilgrims from entering the place unobserved. Persons who are suspected to have come from infected parts should be served with passports and watched for seven days. It must be distinctly understood that the prohibition is not in any way intended to interfere with the performance of the usual religious ceremonies at the temple, and that its only object is to prevent the assemblage of persons who might import or spread the plague.

45. A special establishment to carry out the measures prescribed in the foregoing rule is not ordinarily required. As far as practicable they should be carried out with the aid of the existing district establishment. If in any special case extra establishment is needed, a separate recommendation should be made when the imposition of restrictions on the holding of the festival or fair is suggested. It is not necessary for the purpose of these measures to build costly structures at each place where a festival or fair is held. It will suffice if the Collector has in stock materials for one or two sheds, which may be utilised if required, but if not, may either be sold or carted to another place where they may be required after the close of the festival.

46. As regards pilgrimages to the Hedjaz, the Government of India usually issues orders either prohibiting it altogether or allowing it under certain conditions from uninfected parts only. In the latter case, the intending pilgrims are collected at convenient observation camps, they are not allowed to purchase passage tickets to the Hedjaz except at these observation camps, and after they have been detained for the prescribed period and certified to be free from infection, they are sent in special trains or carriages to the selected ports for embarkation. Pilgrims returning from the Hedjaz in healthy vessels are, after disinfection of the clothing and baggage, sent at once to their destination without being allowed to mix with the population of the port of landing. Those returning in a plague-infected vessel are subjected to seven days' observation in a camp before being sent to their homes. The authorities of the port of landing are required to send nominal rolls of the pilgrims to the Collector concerned, and to give previous intimation of their departure, in order that they may be watched for a few days after arrival at their destination.

Information
regarding
plague cases
and persons
thus infected
arises.

47. Every house-holder and every medical practitioner who becomes cognizant of the occurrence in his house or in any public or private dwelling or place within the limits of the municipality, town or village in which he resides, of any unusual mortality among rats or of any case of plague or of fever with glandular swellings, and in the case of persons who live within an area that has been notified as infected or who have been in any way exposed to plague infection, of acute affections of the lung, of convulsions in children, abortions in women and sudden death in the adult, shall be bound to give information of the same, with the least practicable delay, to a magistrate or to the chairman of the council and the medical officer in charge of the municipal dispensary or hospital, and in a non-municipal town or village to the village head or to other medical officer of the revenue or medical department, who shall report the fact at once to their immediate official superiors.

47-A. The owner or occupier of any house in which a case of plague occurs shall be bound to give full and true information to the plague officer, or to any member of the observation or preventive staff or to the local authority who has jurisdiction over such house, regarding all persons who have been in immediate contact with the patient.

48. Every house-holder and every keeper or person in charge of an hotel, chattram or other place of public resort, shall also in the same manner forthwith report the arrival at the house, hotel, chattram or other place, of any person from any area which has been declared by the Governor in Council or by the Collector to be infected or which has been notified by the Governor in Council for the purposes of these rules.

48-A. Upon receipt of information, under Rule 47 or otherwise, of the occurrence of unusual mortality among rats, the chairman in municipal limits or the district medical officer, and in regard to non-municipal areas, the Collector or district medical officer, shall forthwith forward a special report regarding rat-infestation to the Sanitary Commissioner and may, if necessary, forward specimens of dead rats, under proper precautions, to the Superintendent of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine for bacteriological examination.

Power to
enter any
building or
place for the
purpose of
inspecting
plague cases
and taking
necessary
measures.

49. The Collector or any officer authorized by him for this purpose may at any time enter any building or place in which plague is reported or suspected to exist, and may inspect and, if necessary, detain or remove and isolate any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague or to have so lately suffered from plague as to be in an infectious state, or likely from recent contact with cases of pneumonic plague to have been infected or to be in an infectious state.

Bringing of
travellers
or other persons
infected areas
prohibited.

50. No person shall bring, take, send, or consign by sea or land, sailed lines and used baggage (except when carried on the personal baggage of travellers), rats and waste paper from a plague-infected place into or through any part of the Madras Presidency. Articles brought in contravention of this prohibition shall be destroyed, and no person shall be entitled to claim compensation on account of such destruction. See also Appendix I, note (b) on disinfection.

Disinfection
of rats.

51. The Collector shall take steps for the extermination of rats both in infected and threatened localities. He shall also arrange for the frequent inspection of consignments of goods arriving from plague-infected areas and of loading places,

railway goods-sheds, and grain barns, and for the killing and subsequent destruction by burning of all rats found therein. See also Appendix I, note (7) on rat-plague and destruction of rats.

Part II.—Rules applicable to Places under observation or imminently threatened with Plague.

52. The Governor in Council may, if it appears to him that any district, town, village, or other area is imminently threatened with plague, issue an order declaring such district, town, village, or other area to be under observation. A copy of such order shall be published in the next issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

Area under observation.

53. Upon the issue by the Governor in Council of an order declaring any area to be under observation, the Collector shall, subject to the sanction of Government, establish frontier inspection stations with the necessary staff for the examination of persons entering the notified area. These frontier inspection stations shall be placed ordinarily at railway stations and shall be as near as may be to the frontier. Inspection stations shall not be established on roads except in places where the nature of the country forces traffic to converge between narrow lines and when the staff can be placed under proper supervision. This prohibition does not apply to passport stations at the entrance to towns.

Frontier inspection stations.

54. At each frontier inspection station shall be erected a sufficient number of sheds for hospital and observation purposes, and a sufficient supply of disinfectants and stores shall be maintained.

55. All passengers arriving by rail at these inspection stations shall be there examined and dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Rules 18–25 *supra* and those arriving by road shall also be provided with passports under Rule 2.

56. (1) The Collector shall divide the area under observation into observation ranges and shall appoint an inspector for each of them. The size of each range shall admit of the inspector's visiting every portion of it in ten days and shall be fixed with reference to such details as the number of villages included, their population and importance, difficulties of location and geographical features. For each non-municipal town with a population in excess of 5,000 a separate plague inspector should be appointed.

Observation ranges and staff.

(2) Every municipality which is declared to be under observation or which is included in the area under observation shall be divided into ranges, which should, as far as possible, follow the municipal wards, and for each range an inspector shall be appointed. When any ward contains less than 1,200 houses or a population of less than 5,000 persons it may be combined with other wards to form one range. Three ranges shall ordinarily form a division and each division shall be placed under a divisional inspector.

(3) The Collector may also appoint plague supervisors to check the work of inspectors.

(4) As far as possible each plague inspectors shall be certificated sanitary inspectors, hospital assistants not below the third grade, or persons who shall have received a special training for dealing with plague to the satisfaction of the

Sanitary Commissioner. Hospital assistants, when available, may in all cases be employed in place of sanitary inspectors on plague work.

Apex.—The highest population and extent, but none, is chosen if any be wanted according to local conditions.

Duties of the observation staff.

57. (1) Subject to the Collector's control, this observation staff shall work under the district medical and sanitary officer or other officer appointed by the Collector for the purpose. In municipalities the Collector may place the staff under the control of the municipal chairman, and may vary or cancel any such order. It shall be the duty of the observation staff constantly and systematically to patrol the ranges in order to gain the earliest possible information of any suspicious death or of the occurrence of any case of plague, to report immediately any such case or any suspected case and to remove with the aid of the ordinary conservancy establishment all defects in sanitation which would favour the propagation of plague, such as accumulations of filth, sewages, or the like. It should also check the possession of passports or passes, in the case of persons arriving from an infected locality. Should any person so arrive without a passport or pass, or having broken its conditions, any member of the observation staff may detain him and shall produce him at the earliest possible date before a plague officer having jurisdiction.

(2) It shall also be the duty of this staff to ascertain whether any special sickness or mortality has occurred among rats, and to examine any rats that may be found, in order to see whether any enlarged glands are present. Houses in which sick or dead rats are found should be disinfected.

(3) Inspectors for their respective charges and village headmen for their villages shall keep a record of all persons suffering from continuous fever for more than twelve hours, and inspectors shall exchange with the village headman to have each person inspected twice daily. If a member of the observation staff discovers a case of plague, he shall proceed in accordance with Rule 57 *et seq.*

Ambulance staff.

58. In municipalities or districts which appear to him to be immediately threatened with an attack of plague, the Collector should make all arrangements necessary to enable him to concentrate at any point on short notice an ambulance staff together with the equipment prescribed by Government. The ambulance staff should ordinarily be constituted as follows:—

Sanitary Section.

One plague inspector.
One dhoby.
Two male uallas.
One female ual.
Two dhoby bearers.
Disinfectors (any number up to 50 for a single section, to be recruited locally in the infected area, if space be not employed).

Medical Section.

Two hospital assistants.
One or more trained nurses.
Four male ward attendants.
Three female ward attendants.
One dhoby.
Two cooks.

Of the foregoing staff the ward attendants, dhoby and cooks belonging to the medical section need not be entertained unless and until cases of plague occur, and it will usually be sufficient to appoint a single hospital assistant until plague occurs.

59. The Collector may call upon any municipal council or local board within an area under observation to provide and maintain any or all of the following:—

Plague camps

- (a) a hospital camp for the isolation and treatment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague;
- (b) a suspect camp for the detention of contacts;
- (c) a health camp for the occupation of persons who may be required to vacate any building or ground under these regulations and who may be unable to procure necessary accommodation for themselves.

60. The municipal council or district board shall be bound to provide these camps in accordance with the regulations of the Collector, and at such places (whether within or without the local jurisdiction of the municipality or local board) as the Collector, or subject to the Collector's control, the district medical and sanitary officer or such other medical officer as the Collector may depute, may determine. For the camps so provided the municipal council or the district board, as the case may be, shall furnish such hospital establishment, equipment and supplies as the Collector may direct, and shall also make arrangements for feeding persons detained under any of these regulations on payment by them of the cost. In the case of indigent persons, the municipal council or the district board, as the case may be, shall supply them with food free of charge: provided that any person so detained shall have full liberty to supply his own food subject to such rules and conditions as the medical officer in charge may prescribe.

61. The Collector or the chairman of the municipal council or the president of the local board may without notice enter upon, occupy and use, or may depute any person to enter upon, occupy and use, without having recourse to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, any building or place which is required for and is, in the opinion of the district medical and sanitary officer or other medical officer deputed in this behalf, suitable for the purposes mentioned in the last preceding rule or for any other purposes connected with plague measures, provided that if the building or place is occupied, twenty-four hours' notice in writing shall be given to the occupier or shall be conspicuously affixed on each building or place. The owner or the lessee of such building or place shall be entitled to a reasonable rent to be fixed by the Collector for the period during which the ground or building may remain in the occupation of the municipal council or the Collector and president of the district board, as the case may be: and the Collector, chairman of the municipal council or president of the local board, as the case may be, shall, when the building or place ceases to be occupied for the purposes of the last rule, thoroughly cleanse and disinfect it, and if the owner so desires, shall whitewash internally and externally any building so occupied. Nothing in this rule shall authorize the chairman of a municipal council to enter upon, occupy or use any building or place which is the property of Government without the previous permission of the Collector.

Acquisition of lands or buildings required for plague purposes

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62. Contributions towards the cost of the construction and maintenance of private plague hospitals and segregation camps in places which are or may be threatened with plague

Private plague camps

will be made by Government from provincial funds in accordance with the following scale:—

(a) For construction, half the cost will be paid by Government provided the charges are considered reasonable and the buildings erected on sites approved by the Collector or plague officer acting under his control. In any case of doubt or dispute the Government will have the right to estimate by means of the Public Works department the value of the work done.

(b) For maintenance, grants not exceeding half the actual expenses will be sanctioned by Government on the following conditions:—

(1) the arrangements for the sanitation and supply of food must meet with the approval of the Collector.

(2) the amounts will be paid, month by month, in arrears to the manager or managers approved by the Collector.

63. Hospitals and camps to which a grant is made under the last preceding rule will be under the general supervision of Government officials, but these officials will have nothing to do with the treatment of the sick except at their request, and their duties will be confined to preserving order, preventing theft, keeping guard, and attending to sanitation. Detailed instructions with regard to the construction, equipment and management of plague camps will be issued by the Sanitary Commissioner and of plague hospitals by the Surgeon-General.

The sale-proceeds of private hospitals to which Government have made a contribution will be equally divided between Government and the plague committee concerned.

64. In rural areas District Boards may find it cheaper to give poor people grants not exceeding Rs. 10 per household and let them make their own arrangements rather than to build sheds for them. Such grants should be kept at as low a figure as possible, and should be made as a rule only to those who are otherwise unable to furnish themselves with shelter.

65. It may become necessary at any moment for Collectors or other plague authorities to occupy buildings belonging to other departments than the Revenue department for plague purposes. In such cases the earliest possible intimation of such occupation should be given to the authorities in charge of such buildings. Before occupying them, any movable articles in the building at all likely to retain infection should be removed and placed under proper custody.

66. The Collector, or the chairman of the municipal council or president of the local board, as the case may be, shall provide suitable conveyances for conveying to the plague camps established under Rule 59 persons suffering, or suspected, to be suffering, from plague, and for the transport of any clothing, bedding or other articles which have been exposed to infection.

66-A. (1) Collectors of districts containing areas notified under Rule 52 should submit not later than the 1st of April and the 1st of October in every year, a statement showing separately the towns and municipalities which should continue to be regarded as being under observation* during the coming half-year and the areas which should be freed from observation.

Grants for erection of sheds in rural areas

Occupation of buildings belonging to Government departments.

Conveyances for the removal of the sick and of infected articles.

List of areas under observation.

Government will then publish a single consolidated notification specifying all the areas in the Presidency which will remain under observation during the half-year, municipalities and taluqs of districts being shown separately.

(2) If any area not included in the half-yearly notification is incidentally threatened with plague in the course of the half-year, proposals for placing it under observation should be submitted to Government immediately, the municipal and non-municipal areas comprised in it being specified separately; but no proposal for rescinding a notification declaring an area to be under observation should be submitted except on the dates specified in the previous paragraph.

Note—For the purpose of this rule municipalities and taluqs of districts shall be regarded as units. Paragraphs should not be submitted in respect of any smaller areas.

Part III.—Measures to be adopted on the Occurrence of a Case of Plague.

67. (1) On the occurrence of an actual or a suspected case of plague in a town, village or railway station other than an inspection station whether in a district declared to be under observation or not, the village headman or other local officer shall—

Report by local officer of occurrence of plague (under rule 61) periodic and specific

(i) isolate the patient in the camp provided under Rule 59 above, or, if no camp has been provided, in a hut or shed to be immediately constructed for the purpose on a site remote from inhabited houses, and shall invariably cause the houses in which the patient was found to be completely evacuated;

(ii) send intelligence by express to the tahsildar or municipal chairman, and, if plague inspectors have been appointed, to the nearest plague inspector.

(3) The village headman or other local officer shall segregate in a separate camp or hut all persons who have been, or are suspected to have been, in contact with the patient if the latter is suffering from pneumonic plague, and not otherwise. It is sufficient in cases of bubonic plague to observe contacts for a period of seven days, and to disinfect their clothing and effects.

68. Upon receiving information of the occurrence of an actual or a suspected case of plague, the tahsildar, the municipal chairman or plague inspector, as the case may be, shall inform all superior officers up to the Collector by the quickest possible means, and shall go at once to the infected locality. The tahsildar or the municipal chairman shall arrange to be accompanied or followed by the nearest medical officer with a supply of medicines and disinfectants and by a sufficient staff of coolies and peons.

Report by plague inspector and tahsildar or municipal chairman

69. On arrival at the infected place, the plague inspector (or medical officer if there is no plague inspector) shall supervise the isolation of the patient and the disinfection of his residence, clothing, spurs and excreta, and the clothing, and at his discretion, the persons of all who have been in contact with the patient and shall continue such supervision until relieved under the orders of a plague officer and sent back to other duty. Houses immediately adjoining that in which the case of plague has occurred shall also usually be disinfected.

Action to be taken by plague inspector and tahsildar or municipal chairman

70. (1) The tahsildar or municipal chairman shall, if the plague patient has already been completely isolated, arrange for the efficient maintenance of such isolation, for the provision of medical attendance on the patient, for the complete evacuation of the house and for the thorough carrying out of the measures of disinfection specified in the last preceding rule. If the patient has not been isolated, the tahsildar or municipal chairman shall at once provide for his isolation, and shall, if necessary, provide the accommodation referred to in Rule 69 supra.

(2) The tahsildar or municipal chairman shall, in like manner, provide for the efficient maintenance of the segregation of contacts, if they have been segregated, or for the efficient carrying out of the seven days' observation, if they have been placed under observation.

Action to be
taken by
plague officer.

71. On receiving information of a case of plague, the duties of a plague officer (see Rule 145) shall be as follows:—

(1) He shall send telegraphic information to the Collector and the district medical and sanitary officer.

(2) He shall then go to the scene of outbreak, and shall enforce the measures mentioned above.

(3) He shall see that the hospital, the suspect camp and the health camp are properly organized and guarded.

(4) He shall see that the patrols and guards round the infected area completely isolate it, or such part of it as he deems fit, so as to prevent the return of the inhabitants without his written permission.

(5) He may also, when authorized by the Collector, direct the evacuation of the village or town or any part of it, and the removal of the inhabitants to a health camp, provided sufficient shelter is available, and their detention there for a period not exceeding seven days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of plague among them.

(6) On the evacuation of houses, he shall cause them to be surrounded by a cordon with the object of preventing the return of the inhabitants without his written permission until he considers that the infection has disappeared.

Note.—For further instructions as to the steps to be taken in plague outbreaks, the importance of early discovery of plague cases, and the segregation of contacts, see Rules 111, 112 and 113 of Appendix A.

Report by
Collector and
Sanitary
Commissioner
to be taken by
him.

72. (1) The Collector, on receiving information, shall telegraph to Government and the Sanitary Commissioner, and shall despatch the ambulance staff with its equipment to the village under the district medical and sanitary officer, or his assistant.

(2) The Collector may notify by tam-tam (the notification to be as soon as possible published in the District Gazette) that any town or village, or part of a town or village, or group of villages, is infected, and thereupon the regulations contained in Part II shall come into force in the district if they have not been brought into force by Government already.

(3) The Collector may order the evacuation and disinfection of infected houses and houses in their neighbourhood, or of infected villages and towns, and may prohibit their reoccupation without permission, provided that such arrangements be made before evacuation, for the accommodation, in a health camp or elsewhere, of those who may be unable to provide shelter for themselves.

Note.—For further details regarding evacuation, see Rule 115 of Appendix A.

(4) The Collector may require the evicted people to reside in any place which he may appoint, under such restrictions as he may deem necessary.

(5) The Collector may requisition the services of any public servant or, for work connected with a railway, of any railway employee.

(6) The Collector shall, if possible, go to the village and direct operations.

(7) The Collector may also, on the evacuation of houses, make such arrangements as he thinks fit for the custody, free of charge, of money and valuable property of small bulk belonging to persons who are bona-fide residents of houses that may be evacuated, and who may desire so to deposit such property, provided that articles so deposited are securely packed and sealed, and on the clear understanding that the Government will not be responsible for any loss or damage to the property so deposited.

Every person depositing property in the manner aforesaid shall be granted a certificate in the following form:—

Certificate for property deposited in safe custody.

Certified that a sealed package said to contain (nature of property) and said to be of the value of has been received for deposit from (person) residing in (town or village, street and No. of the house, etc.) on the sole responsibility of the depositor; the Government not being responsible in the event of any damage or loss occurring to the property in deposit.

Signature and designation of the officer issuing the certificate.

Date

Signature and designation of the depositor.

Part IV.—Rules applicable to Areas declared to be infected.

73. If observation ranges have already been established under Rule 64 *supra* in the neighbourhood of an infected area, they shall be reduced in extent so as to enable the inspectors to visit every village within their respective ranges in seven days. The distance from the extreme limits of any such range to any point on the periphery of the infected area shall not exceed twenty miles. If an observation staff has not been already appointed, the Collector shall at once organize one so as to meet this requirement. Ranges so formed round infected areas shall be termed preventive ranges to distinguish them from the observation ranges mentioned in Rule 64 *supra*. These ranges shall be placed in the charge of plague inspectors, whose duty shall be to visit frequently every inhabited part of their ranges, to check the working of the passport system, and to maintain a watch over the health of the inhabitants with the object of quickly discovering cases of plague and preventing the spread of the disease.

74. The Collector shall arrange for a sufficient supply of Haffkinn's vaccine in order to bring inoculation within the reach of the inhabitants of plague-infected and plague-threatened localities and shall afford them every facility for being inoculated.

Note.—For further information regarding inoculation, see Rule 61 in Appendix I.

75. (1) When he has a sufficient medical staff at his disposal to secure immediate inspection, so that there may be no chance of funerals being delayed, the Collector may, with

Preventive ranges.

Certificate of nature of death.

the previous sanction of Government, order in respect of any particular area that a certificate of a medical officer showing the cause of every death shall be obtained within two hours after such death. It must be understood that medical examination of a corpse is entirely optional on the part of the relations, and that no one will be compelled to allow the inspection of the corpse of a deceased relative. The examination of the corpses of women by men shall never be required. The orders of the Government shall be obtained before this rule is acted upon in any area, and in applying for sanction, the Collector shall report fully on the following points:—

- (i) What classes of officers will be authorized to issue certificates under the rule.
- (ii) Whether any fee will be required for the grant of this certificate.
- (iii) Whether there is such a number of Government medical officers, male and female, at the station as will be sufficient to carry out inspection promptly so as not to cause any delay in burials.
- (iv) Whether there has been any increase in the rate of mortality.
- (v) Whether there is any reason to believe that deaths are concealed or that causes of death are not correctly reported.

(2) If, after the issue of an order under clause (1) of this rule, a burial or cremation takes place without such a certificate having been obtained, the death may be pronounced to have been due to plague, and the rules regarding the segregation of the contacts and the disinfection of the house may be applied.

House-
search.

76. With the previous sanction of Government, the Collector may organize search parties to visit houses for the purpose of detecting cases of plague, when there is reason to believe that the residents are attempting to conceal them. Special enquiries shall also be made as to any sickness or mortality among rats, and houses in which sick or dead rats have been found shall be disinfected.

77. The system of house-visitation and house-search will ordinarily be permitted only when plague exists in small and well-defined areas, such for instance as an isolated quarter or ward of a town, or a single village, in a neighbourhood which is otherwise completely free from infection. When this mode of discovering plague is adopted, care should be taken that a sufficient number of European officers are employed to render the powers of search effective and at the same time prevent the subordinate establishments from abusing their authority. Failing officers of the civil establishments, young officers of the Staff Corps should be deputed for this duty. Respectable individuals who volunteer for the service should be employed to assist in searching for concealed cases of plague. As far as possible, houses should be allowed to be entered only by persons of caste or of the same religion as the occupants, and women should be utilized in examining women and in searching any room or place exclusively occupied by them.

Isolation of
plague
patients to
hospital.

78. Plague patients who are left without any one to look after them or who have no home should in all cases be removed to hospital, and in dealing with imported cases or with an outbreak in a small place upon which it is possible to concentrate

a sufficiently strong establishment, the first measure to adopt is the compulsory removal of the sick to hospital. In dealing with early indigenous cases the same policy may be advisable. But if plague continues a point may soon be reached when it will cease to be possible to obtain information as to all cases. When this point is reached, the continuance of attempts to remove the sick to hospital may result in the sick being carried from house to house for purposes of concealment, and at this stage the less the sick are interfered with the better. All that can then be done is to endeavour to palliate the evils that result from leaving people in their houses by arranging for continual visitation of the sick at home, the frequent disinfection of the infected room, and the encouragement of inoculation among persons left in the houses with the sick.

79. Except as mentioned in the last preceding rule the removal of patients to hospital shall not be compulsory. Every effort shall, however, be made to induce patients to go voluntarily to hospital and to lessen the aversion to hospital by the following means—(1) by encouraging the establishment of private and caste hospitals; (2) by locating hospitals near to infected quarters; (3) by limiting the size of hospitals so that patients may receive more individual attention; (4) by arranging for the provision of an adequate number of medical attendants and nurses and of ample and comfortable accommodation for patients and their immediate relatives or friends; (5) by permitting at least two relatives or friends to be in attendance on each patient so that the patient may never be left alone; (6) by allowing the patients to have their own food and medicines and to receive visits from their relations, friends and religious instructors; (7) by taking care that all arrangements for observance of caste customs and for the comfort and convenience of patients and their attendants are completed before inviting removal to hospitals.

79-A. For each plague hospital or camp in a town or other large centre of population, the Collector shall appoint a committee of non-official visitors. The committee shall consist of as many members as may be fixed by the Collector, shall be as representative in character as possible, and shall work subject to such rules as may be laid down by the Collector. The functions of the committee shall be confined to the making of useful suggestions in connection with the administration of the hospital or camp and shall not include any power to interfere with or issue orders to any of the officials on duty at the premises.

80. Moribund patients should never be removed to hospital except at the express wish of the friends or relations of the patients. The risk of leaving in his house a patient whose case has become known, is so serious that the medical officer thinks he has not a fair chance of recovery is not great after the existence of the case has become known. The pneumonic variety of plague being contagious, persons suffering from this type of the disease should not be removed to the general wards of plague hospitals, but should be isolated in separate wards of the greatest possible air space. It is further advisable that such cases should not be treated in private houses, unless, in the opinion of the medical officer, the room occupied by the patient is suited for the complete isolation and proper control over the number of attendants and enforcement of disinfection can be had.

Booklet
instructions
with
regard to
(b) (c)
provisions
and forms.

81. (1) The Collector of the district may make rules—

- (a) prescribing the route which shall be taken by a funeral procession from the place of death to the grave-yard, burning ground or other place for final disposal of the corpse, and the places, if any, at which such procession may halt on its way for funeral prayers, ceremonies or other purposes;
- (b) for enforcing burial in certain places or at a certain depth, ordinarily not less than six feet;
- (c) requiring that the bathing of persons attending the funeral shall be conducted at a place prescribed by him.

(2) He may also prohibit the burial or burning of corpses of persons reasonably supposed to have died of the plague in or upon ground other than ground specially assigned by him for such purpose.

(3) When a person dies of plague elsewhere than within the limits of a hospital, no one shall touch the corpse except those who undertake the necessary duties of preparing it for the funeral. The dead may be dressed for the grave by their own relatives or in whatever manner may be customary among the class to which they belong, but such persons shall disinfect themselves according to the orders which may be issued by the Collector in this behalf.

Persons
having
an infected
place at which
plague has
occurred.

82. The Collector may direct that every person wishing to leave whether by road or rail an infected or notified town, village or area with the view of residing in another town, village or area, whether infected or not infected, shall, before doing so, apply to and obtain from such officer as may be appointed in this behalf passports in the form shown in Appendix II-A; provided that no passport shall be issued to any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague, or to persons who have so lately suffered from plague as to be in an infectious state or who are likely from recent contact with cases of pneumonic plague to be infected or to be in an infectious state; and the said officer may always require and in case of contacts shall require, before granting a passport, that all clothes and other articles which are proposed to be taken away shall be disinfected in such manner as he or superior authority may direct.

Explanation.—A convalescent cannot be considered to be free from plague infection until the expiry of one month from subsidence of acute symptoms of the disease, or one week from the complete healing of a bubo.

Other kinds
of passports.

83. In lieu of the passport prescribed under the last preceding rule or to meet the case of frequent journeys to an infected or notified town, village or area, the Collector may issue or permit to be issued other kinds of passports, namely—

(1) A general pass in the form shown in Appendix II-B covering frequent or daily journeys by road or boat from a specified village, but not journeys by rail nor residence outside the affected area or specified village.

(2) A general pass in the form shown in Appendix II-C covering frequent or daily journeys by rail from a specified village, but not residence outside the affected area or specified village.

(3) A general pass in the form shown in Appendix II-D covering visits to a periodical market.

84. General passes in Forms B and C may be given to agriculturists and others having occasion to make daily or frequent journeys to or from an infected area, and may be given for a specified period, but they will not cover residence outside of the infected area, otherwise than in the village specified in the pass. In the case of agriculturists, if the officer granting the pass is satisfied that it is necessary for the whole family to go and work in the fields, a single pass may be given for the family, but in the case of railway journeys a separate pass in Form C shall be issued to each individual. General passes should be given freely, and in the case of agriculturists working in the fields need not be revoked even should a case of plague occur in the family of the pass-holder. In the case of persons who regularly visit weekly markets in adjoining non-infected areas and return to the infected or notified place within a period not exceeding 24 hours, a permanent pass in the form given in Appendix II-D should be issued. Intimation of the grant of such passes shall be duly communicated to the officers concerned in the non-infected area, and a register shall be maintained in the form shown in Appendix II-G of all permanent passes issued.

General
pass.

85. Instead of the passport or passes referred to in the last three rules a special pass in the form shown in Appendix II-E may be issued permitting persons to leave inhabited areas of an infected or notified town or village and reside on fresh sites approved by an officer authorized in this behalf. Such passes may be granted for households, provided that the name and description of each person covered by the pass is entered therein. The officer issuing the pass may always require, before the pass is given, that all clothes and other articles to be taken away shall be disinfected in such manner as he or superior authority may direct. Persons holding these passes shall not be allowed to return to the inhabited area except under such restrictions as the said officer may from time to time require or until the pass shall have been cancelled by him and until all clothing and articles to be taken back with them shall have been disinfected.

Special
pass.

85-A. Persons who have been in immediate contact with plague patients and to whom a passport under Rule 83 has not been granted, shall be placed under surveillance under a pass in the form in Appendix II-E.

86. At convenient spots within, or in the proximity of, the inhabited area of an infected or notified town or village, the Collector shall establish one or more offices for the issue of passports and passes and shall notify by notice the locality of such office or offices at such intervals as he shall consider sufficient to inform the inhabitants of their purpose and position.

Station.
office of pass
and clothing
office.

86-A. As long as plague is confined within narrow limits, an infected place must be regarded as requiring as much protection as any other place against fresh importations of infection, and all persons who may come from a second centre of contamination or from a railway station which in consequence of its proximity to such a second centre has been notified by the local Government, should be furnished with passports if not already provided with them under Rule 82 and be kept under surveillance. But a person who comes to an infected place from a railway station which has been

notified in consequence of its proximity to that place does not require a passport and if any passport had been issued at such station, it shall be recovered by the local authority of the place of arrival and forwarded to the officer who issued the passport. On the other hand, a person who proceeds to such a railway station from the place which is infected shall take out a passport though if he returns to the infected place within seven days the passport may be given up on his return and further inspection is unnecessary.

85-B. Whenever under the provisions of Rule 85 or Rule 85-A, a fresh passport is issued to a person already holding a passport the officer issuing such fresh passport shall recover the old passport and transmit the same to the officer by whom it was issued, the issue of the new passport being noted on the old passport.

87. It is the duty of passport-issuing officers not merely to issue passports to those who apply for them, but also to trace persons who have evaded or infringed the passport rules.

88. Any person evading or infringing these rules shall be prosecuted, unless the Collector sees reason to the contrary, and any such person, whether prosecuted or not, shall be placed under the passport system as soon as the evasion is discovered.

89. All Government or railway officers or pensioners on salaries or pensions of Rs. 100 or upwards per mensem, all deputy talukdars, all medical officers, all titeldholders, all special or honorary magistrates, all members of district boards, taluk boards or municipal councils shall be exempted ex-officio from the necessity of taking out passports or passes. A certificate of exemption should be issued on application to every such person in the form given in Appendix II-B. The certificate should ordinarily be issued by the Collector of the district in which the applicant permanently resides or under his orders. In the case of residents of Madras City it should ordinarily be issued by the President of the Corporation of Madras or the Health Officer or under their orders. The Collector or the President, as the case may be, may however for sufficient reason issue the certificate to any person who, though not permanently resident in the district or city, temporarily resides or stays for a temporary purpose within such limits. In the case of persons belonging to the classes enumerated above who reside either permanently or temporarily at Bangalore, the certificate will be granted by the Collector of the Civil and Military station, Bangalore. The certificate will be in force throughout the Presidency, but will be liable to be revoked as soon as the holder ceases to possess the qualification entitling him to exemption.

The special exemption shall not cover the clerks and servants of the persons exempted nor the members of their families, who shall be liable to observation under the ordinary rules, nor shall the exemption confer any immunity from disinfection of the person and effects of the exempted party when he has been in immediate contact with a plague patient.

The Collector, or the President of the Corporation of Madras (for the city of Madras), or the Collector of the Civil and Military station, Bangalore, as the case may be, shall have power also to exempt from the necessity of taking out passports or passes, the following classes of persons:—

Duty of
passport-
issuing
officer.

Enactment
of rules.

Persons
who are
entitled to
exemption
from the
passport
rules.

Exemption
of public
servants or
the members
of the
family of
the public
servants or
of the
personnel
of the
army.

(1) Railway, Postal or other Public servants of such grades as may, from time to time, be determined by Government. Reference on this subject may be made to Appendix II-II.

(2) Any person with regard to whom there are no reasonable grounds for suspicion of infection.

Any measure of the exception certificate will entail its necessary withdrawal. The certificate will remain in force till the end of the financial year in which it is granted, but the Collector, the President of the Corporation of Madras or the Collector of the Civil and Military station, Bangalore, as the case may be, may cancel it at any time without assigning reasons. Certificates granted under this rule shall be in force throughout the Presidency.

90. When there is a town or large village in the vicinity of an infected area, the Collector may establish a camp of observation at such town or village and may order detention and disinfection in such camp of any person, not possessing a passport or pass, who is suspected of having left the infected area within a period of one week prior to the date of his arrival. He may appoint special places where markets may be held and may prescribe limits beyond which it shall not be lawful for persons bringing articles for sale from or to an infected area to pass.

Observation camp to prevent a plague in large village threatened with plague.

91. No owner, driver or person in charge of a public conveyance shall carry any person suffering from the plague; nor shall any person suffering from the disease enter or be taken in a public conveyance.

Use of public conveyances by persons infected prohibited.

92. No person shall let or show for the purpose of letting, a building or part of a building in which he knows or has reason to know, that a person has suffered or is suffering from the plague, without having such building or part thereof, and every article therein likely to retain infection, disinfected to the satisfaction of the medical officer appointed by the Collector in this behalf.

Infected houses not to be let or used thereafter.

93. If the Collector of the district or an officer generally or specially authorized by him in writing in this behalf is of opinion that the destruction of any hut or shed is necessary to prevent the spread of the plague, the Collector or such officer as aforesaid may summarily take measures for the destruction of such hut or shed and the materials of which it is constructed.

Destruction of material from a shed.

94.

95.

96. The Collector or an officer generally or specially authorized by him in writing in this behalf may, when he considers necessary, enter upon any premises, whether situated in a municipality or not, at any time during daylight and summarily execute any work required under, or summarily execute any of the measures described or indicated in, sections 186, 209, 221 and 223 of the District Municipalities Act, 1854, or sections 99 and 101 of the Local Boards Act, 1891.

Abatement of nuisances.

97. The Collector of the district or any officer specially authorized by him in this behalf may close any shed used for accommodation of animals whose milk or milk products are sold by the owner or his agent, and any place used for the supply, preparation or storage of articles of food and drink in

Closing of shed used for supply, preparation, storage of articles of food and drink.

infected localities or in the immediate neighbourhood of infected houses, and may direct the removal and, if necessary, the destruction of all articles of food and drink found in such places.

Directions as to washing of clothes.

98. The Collector of the district may prescribe that no person undertaking for hire the cleaning of clothing or other laundry process within an infected area shall store or wash or otherwise deal with clothing except at such places and at such times and under such conditions as he may direct.

Closure of plague hospitals and camps.

99. No hospital, suspect camp or observation camp shall be closed without the special orders of the Collector, and until the receipt of such orders the municipality or the district board shall maintain such places in efficient repair.

If there have been no actual or suspected cases of plague there, the Collector may allow a health camp to be closed after seven days, and a village or town or section of a town in which no death or fresh case of plague has taken place for ten days after the recovery or death of the last case to be reestablished as soon as he has reason to believe that the infection has disappeared.

Part V.—Penal Provisions.

Penalty for breach of regulations.

100. Any person disobeying or contravening or refusing to submit himself to any regulation made under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, or obstructing any measure which has been taken by Government, or which any authority, or officer appointed under competent authority to carry out such regulation, has been required or empowered to take under any such regulation, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 186 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or both.

Note.—(1) Plague Regulations being orders directly made and issued by Government under the Epidemic Diseases Act, no sanction is required or a condition precedent to prosecution for disobeying them (Judgment of the High Court in Criminal Appeal No. 481 of 1902).

101.

102. If the Police have reason to believe that a person is evading the plague regulations by giving a false name or a wrong address, they can act under section 97 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and detain the person until satisfied that they have got his true name and address. Failing information as to the person's true name and address or the execution of a bond, the Police should without delay forward him to a Magistrate.

Part VI.—Miscellaneous.

Administrative control.

103. (1) For the purposes of these regulations the general control of all measures connected with plague is vested in the Collector of the district unless Government shall in any case otherwise direct, and all officers of Government, of local boards and of municipalities shall obey and carry out the Collector's orders.

(2) In subordination to the Collector the following classes of plague authorities will be observed:—

(a) Plague officers including the following: divisional officers (special or otherwise), Assistant Collectors (extra or otherwise), the district medical and

sanitary officer, additional medical officers, chairman of municipalities when specially so appointed by Government and any personal assistant of the Collector and any one specially so appointed by Government;

- (4) Assistant plague officers including inspectors and deputy inspectors (ordinary or special), chairman of municipal councils who have not been specially appointed to be plague officers by Government, and such other persons of known and approved character and responsible position as the Collector may specially appoint.

103-A. The Collector may fine or suspend subordinates of the Government medical department who are employed on plague duty within his district, but against such punishment there shall be a right of appeal to Government through the Surgeon-General. Before passing any order regarding the punishment of a medical subordinate, the Collector shall consult the district medical and sanitary officer. A copy of every such order shall forthwith be communicated to the Surgeon-General who shall be entitled, in any case in which he considers that the fault ascribed to the subordinate is one which touches his professional conduct only, to require that the order shall not be carried into effect pending reference to Government. No appeal to the Government will be entertained unless preferred within three months from the date of the order appealed against.

103-B. The Collector may grant casual or privilege leave to subordinates of the Government medical department, whose services have been lent to local boards or municipalities for plague duty. Intimation of the application should, however, be made to the Surgeon-General before privilege leave is sanctioned. Leave of all other descriptions such as furlough or sick leave is granted by the Surgeon-General.

104. The Collector may, from time to time, assign to plague officers and assistant plague officers jurisdiction over such local areas, and confer on the latter officers such powers as he may deem fit. The plague officers shall have the powers of assistant plague officers and such additional powers as may be conferred by Government.

Jurisdiction
and powers
of plague
officers.

104-A. Subject to the Collector's approval and general control, the officer to whom the immediate control over the plague staff employed in a municipality vests may appoint, dismiss, suspend, or remove from plague duty any member of that staff except a medical subordinate. The chairman of the municipal council shall not exercise any of these powers merely by virtue of his office as chairman or on the ground that the staff is paid out of municipal funds. He can only exercise these powers to the extent to which the control of the staff may have been vested in him by the Collector under Rule 104.

104-B. The order of any Collector dispensing with the services of a temporary plague subordinate shall have general effect throughout the presidency. The Collector's order of suspension or dismissal shall be final with regard to officers lower in rank than that of certificated sanitary inspector. Certificated sanitary inspectors shall have a right of appeal to Government. The appeal shall be forwarded to Government through the Collector and the Sanitary Commissioners.

105. The employment on plague duty of Government officials of the medical and police departments should be restricted as much as possible and volunteer agency should be utilized as much as possible to assist in carrying out plague measures. Whenever practicable, public and private hospitals and camps may be placed in charge of native practitioners. Police officers should not hold enquiries into suspicious cases of plague. Sanitary representative committees of the inhabitants may be appointed in various parts of a city to co-operate with the authorities and to bring to their notice matters requiring attention or inquiry.

106. As far as circumstances permit, Hindus should be employed in those parts of a city where Hindus predominate and Muhammadans where Muhammadans are in a majority. Officers of all grades should show the greatest courtesy and consideration to the people, and should interfere as little as possible with their habits, feelings and religious prejudices. Where subordinate native agency is used, it is absolutely necessary that Europeans should be appointed as supervisors over small and convenient units.

Military
Officers.

107. The following procedure should be adopted in obtaining the services of military officers for plague duty:—

I. A Local Government or Administration requiring an officer or officers for plague duty will apply to the Government of India, in the Home Department, detailing the number of officers required, and where, and when they should be ordered to join. Such applications shall always be accompanied by an intimation whether the officer should bring horses with him.

II. The Government of India will then address the Adjutant-General in India, who will issue instructions under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief to one or more Commands to supply the officers wanted, the Government of India being at the same time informed of the instructions issued.

III. On learning from the Adjutant-General's department from what Command the officers asked for will be supplied, the Government of India will inform the Local Government or Administration concerned, and all further correspondence in reference to the individual officers detailed by Commands, or their replacement, should they for any reason revert to military duty, will be conducted between the Local Government or Administration and the General Officer Commanding.

IV. When the officers selected have joined their appointments, the General Officer Commanding will communicate their names to the Adjutant-General's department, and their services will then be placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

V. It is not considered desirable that a military officer should remain absent from his regiment on plague duty for more than a year at a time. The General Officer Commanding has therefore instructions to arrange with the Local Government for the relief by a substitute of any such officer who has been employed on plague work for over a year.

VI. When an officer's services are no longer required, he should be directed by the Local Government or Administration to rejoin his regiment, the General Officer Commanding and the Government of India being at the same time informed, and the latter will then replace the officer at the Commander-in-Chief's disposal.

108. No officers of the Indian Medical Service or the Royal Army Medical Corps sent for plague duty should be permitted to revert to military duty without the previous sanction of the Government of India.

109. The use of troops for plague purposes should be avoided as far as possible and their employment should be confined to disinfection when local labour is not available. Before being sent on plague duty, the sepoy should be inoculated and each of them should be supplied with two suits of white drill, one pair of boots, and two white turbans; they should not wear military uniform or carry arms while so employed. The sanction of Government should be obtained before requisitioning them, but where the employment of troops has once been sanctioned, the men may be changed without reference to Government, arrangements being made for the relieving detachment to be inoculated before being despatched to plague work.

110. In Cantonments, the military authorities are immediately responsible for carrying out the plague measure, and Collectors should delegate to them the necessary powers under the plague regulations.

111. By Command Order, No. 687, dated 18th November 1898, all ranks in the Madras Command have been directed to obey the plague regulations, and any infringement of them is punishable as a military offence. Military pensioners have been warned (Superintendent's circular No. 11, dated 14th December 1898) that any disobedience or wilful neglect of the regulations or obstruction offered to any official on plague duty will be treated as a breach of the good conduct required by Government as a condition of the continuation of their pensions, and that any pensioner being guilty thereof will be liable to have his pension stopped forthwith and the same reduced or permanently withdrawn.

112. The following are the duties of the railway officials under the plague regulations:—

(1) To prevent passengers from infected areas from alighting at any station other than an inspection station, and to insist on their proceeding to the inspection station if it is suspected that the passengers are evading inspection by so alighting.

(2) To see with the aid of the platform police that passengers alighting at a railway station do not leave the premises except by the proper exit.

(3) To see that the railway tickets issued in an infected area and the fresh tickets issued to persons from infected areas who re-book are punched or clipped as prescribed.

(4) To stop all passengers presenting plague-punched tickets from infected or notified stations until their names and addresses have been taken down and they have been given passports either by the plague official appointed for the purpose or at smaller stations by the station staff themselves.

(5) To disinfect railway carriages from infected areas and carriages in which persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague have travelled.

(6) To take steps for tracing and destroying rats that may arrive from infected areas concealed in the goods imported.

(7) To put up a notice on all railway carriages intimating that passengers from infected parts should take out passports at stations of destination.

(9) To lock the carriages before the arrival of the train at the inspection station.

(9) To detain the train until the medical inspection is over.

(10) To see that no passenger is permitted to leave his carriage until the arrangements for his examination are complete.

(11) To give every assistance to the medical officers conducting the inspection in order to minimize the detention of trains.

(12) To carry out the instructions regarding the transmission of the names and addresses of passengers.

(13) To afford every facility towards the working of the plague regulations generally.

* Plague staff
entitled to
and board, as
given, and
month's
notice.

113. (1) In the absence of a written contract to the contrary, every inspector, maitre, peon, watchman, cooly, scavenger or other menial servant employed to do duty in connection with plague shall be entitled to one month's notice before discharge, or to one month's wages in lieu thereof, unless he is discharged for misconduct or was engaged for a specified term and is discharged at the end of it. Similarly every supplier of coolies or other menial servants shall be entitled to one month's notice before his coolies are discharged.

(2) No such inspector, maitre, peon, watchman, cooly, scavenger or other menial servant shall, in the absence of a written contract authorising him so to do and without reasonable cause, resign his employment or absent himself from his duties without giving one month's notice or shall neglect or refuse to perform his duties or any of them. In the absence of a written contract authorising him so to do and without reasonable cause, no supplier of coolies or other menial servants shall withdraw his coolies without giving one month's notice.

Discharge of
public
servants.

114. An officer not being on leave who is prevented from discharging his duties through segregation on account of plague may be treated as on duty on full pay. In the case of an officer who is segregated while returning from leave and thus overruns his leave, the period of detention may be treated as duty on half-pay. Officers who are suffering from plague should be dealt with in accordance with the ordinary rules.

Made at
Madras.

115. Whenever disinfection is prescribed by any of these regulations, it shall be carried out in accordance with the general principles laid down by Government and such subsidiary instructions as may be issued by the Sanitary Commissioner or, in respect to management of hospitals, by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

115-A. For the purpose of effecting the disinfection prescribed by Rule 51 (2), 63, or 72 (3), the Collector or any officer who may be generally or specially authorized by the Collector in this behalf may, at any time during daylight, force open any closed house which, in his opinion, requires disinfection: provided that a notice calling upon the owner or tenant of such house to open the house before a specified time shall have been served on him, or posted on some conspicuous part of the building, and the house has not been opened accordingly; and provided also that as little damage as possible shall be caused to the house in the act of opening. Locked receptacles inside the house may be forced open by the same officers or officers similarly authorized.

116. When in the exercise of the powers conferred by or under these regulations any damage or loss is caused, no person shall be entitled as a matter of right to claim any compensation, but the Collector of the district or any person authorized by him may award compensation at the cost of Local, Municipal or Provincial funds as the case may be, and shall do so when the loss would fall upon people in very poor circumstances, to whom it would be a great hardship to bear it, or may, in such cases, provide other necessary articles in the place of those destroyed or damaged and debit the charge to the proper funds.

Compensation.
—

117. The Collector of a district may, in case of emergency or to save delay, provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any act which a district board or municipality is empowered or required to execute or to do in accordance with these regulations, and the immediate execution or the doing of which is in the said Collector's opinion necessary for the safety of the public, and may charge the expenses of executing the work or doing the act to the local board or municipality concerned.

Provision of
of power
local or
municipality
by Collector
in emergency
cases.

118. Any certificate, passport or pass granted under these regulations shall contain an accurate description of the person named in it to prevent, so far as possible, its being used by another person; nor shall such a certificate or passport or pass given to any person to enable him to go from one place to another or for any purpose be used by any other person or for any other purpose.

Certificates of
residence,
passports, &c.
These are
never to be
reproduced.

119. Every person segregated or detained under any of these regulations shall obey the directions issued to him by the officer in charge of the place of segregation or detention and shall not leave such place except with the written permission of the said officer, who may take such steps as may be necessary to enforce this prohibition.

Segregation
to detain
persons
found to
be dangerous
given in
the act.

120. (1) A canal boat shall be subject to all the regulations applicable to buildings; and passengers by a canal boat shall be subject to interrogation, inspection and detention in the same manner as passengers by railway.

Canal boats
subject to
many
regulations
as buildings.

(2) In order to prevent the spread of the infection of the plague either by or to a canal boat, the Collector of the district or any officer generally or specially empowered by him in this behalf may require such boat to alter its moorings or to stop during its passage and move in such position as such officer may indicate, or may direct that it desist from plying until such time as may be stated in a notice placed on a conspicuous position of the boat.

121. (1) Persons who hold certificates that they have been successfully inoculated by M. Hoffman's process shall be entitled to the following privileges, provided such certificates bear a date not earlier than nine months and not later than seven days previously:—

Privileges
granted to
inoculated
persons.

(a) Unless suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from, plague, they shall not be liable to detention at any railway or road observation camp when travelling, except for such period as may be required to disinfect their baggage and clothes, if these are considered suspicious.

(b) They shall not be liable to take out passports and present themselves daily for observation for seven days after arrival from a plague-infected place, or from any place notified by the Governor of Port St. George in Council for the purposes of these rules; but they may be observed at their own residence

and shall, with this view, be bound when required by any plague officer to give their names and addresses for the next seven days.

(1) Inoculated persons who have been living in an infected house or have otherwise been exposed to plague infection shall not be liable to be segregated, but may be required to evacuate the infected house and to have their clothes and personal effects disinfected. When, however, all the occupants of a house have been inoculated, neither the patients nor the other inmates of the house shall be required to be segregated, provided arrangements are made to the satisfaction of a plague officer for the disinfection of the house and its contents, and for the prevention of the spread of plague to the neighbouring dwellings.

(2) The inoculation certificate shall be in the form shown in Appendix II-F. But when in a certificate issued under authority the thumb impression has not been taken, other satisfactory evidence of identification may be accepted.

Inoculated persons bound to produce their inoculation certificates on demand and make an impression of their thumb.

122. Every inoculated person who is exempted from segregation, detention and observation under the preceding Rule (1) shall be bound, when called upon to do so by the officer mentioned in Rule 3, to produce the certificate showing that he has been inoculated by H. Haffkine's process, and also to make an impression of his thumb-mark for the purpose of identification.

Note—Further information regarding inoculation is given in rule (1) in Appendix I.

Plague reports and notices.

123. When a case of plague, genuine or suspected, is first discovered in any place not declared infected, the Collector or, in his absence, any gazetted officer at the head-quarters station of the district shall immediately telegraph the fact to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, and to the Sanitary Commissioner. This telegram shall state whether the case was indigenous or imported, if the latter whence it was imported, how the case was discovered, and any other further particulars, with dates, which appear necessary. In the case of ports whence vessels sail for Europe, it should also be stated in the telegram whether any plague or unusual mortality among rats was observed. Within 24 hours (if possible) of the despatch of this telegram a special report in the form prescribed in Appendix II-G shall be despatched to Government and to the Sanitary Commissioner. A similar course shall be followed with each subsequent case up to and including the third case. Names of households should not be telegraphed, but only the names of the villages to which such households belong.

Provided that no special report of imported cases need be forwarded from railway inspection stations, unless the medical officer in charge considers that there are special points requiring notice, e.g., the detection of a case from an area hitherto uninfected, or the occurrence of attempts at evasion of plague rules.

Provided also that in a district, other than the Nilgiris or Chingleput, which may be infested with indigenous plague, the submission of the special report to Government shall be restricted to cases which occur in a town or a municipality.

124. After the first three cases have been reported in accordance with Rule 123 special reports in the form given in Appendix II-G regarding indigenous cases need not be submitted, but a special report of each imported case shall be

forwarded without delay to the Sanitary Commissioner, who will transmit it to Government with his remarks if it shows any serious negligence in dealing with the cases specified or points out any failures of such special importance as to deserve the notice of Government, but not otherwise.

For the purposes of these rules, cases of plague among persons who have not been, within the preceding fortnight, in an infected place should be treated as indigenous and not as imported.

124-A. To enable the Collector to prepare the special reports mentioned in Rules 123 and 124, the plague inspector, the tahsildar or other reporting officer shall draw up his report to the Collector in the form prescribed in Appendix II-C, in respect of imported cases and the first three cases of indigenous plague in any village. The report shall invariably be submitted within 24 hours from the hour of the first intimation of plague in the case specified, and it shall on no account be delayed merely because full information on all points is not available. The form should be filled in as far as possible.

125. All attacks and deaths should be telegraphed daily by Collectors to Government and the Sanitary Commissioner in the form prescribed by G.O., No. 485 P., dated 10th March 1904. All telegrams are not required. The Government send daily telegraphic reports of indigenous plague cases in the Presidency to the Medical officer of the Ceylon Government stationed at Tuticorin. The cost of these telegrams will be debited to the Ceylon Government by the Assistant-General.

125-A. Collectors of infected districts shall send daily reports of plague to the Collectors and District Medical Officers of adjoining districts in the form prescribed by G.O., No. 81 P., dated 15th January 1904.

The Collectors of Nellore, North Arcot, South Arcot and Chingleput shall send a copy of the daily plague report to the President of the Madras Corporation, and shall also report to him by telegram immediately on its occurrence any case of plague or suspected plague that may occur in any new place within their districts.

126. The following reports and returns are sent by the Government of Madras to the Government of India:—

- (a) An express telegram every Monday showing approximately the number of cases and deaths from plague during the week ending with the previous Saturday (i) in the Presidency towns, (ii) in towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants in each district, (iii) in the rest of the district, and (iv) in all parts of the Presidency.
- (b) Special telegraphic reports whenever plague extends to any new district or important place. In the case of ports whence vessels sail for Europe, it should be stated in the telegram whether any plague or unusual mortality among rats was observed.
- (c) A monthly return showing daily reported plague cases and deaths in each district during the previous month, and also a similar separate return for Madras City, to be despatched with a brief narrative of any events of importance in connection with plague, so as to reach the Government of India not later than the 7th of each month.

- (d) A telegram, as soon as the statistics referred to in clause (c) above are compiled, showing the total number of deaths in the whole Presidency during the month under report.
- (e) A special report by letter when a district or town of over 50,000 inhabitants previously included in the weekly returns is considered or declared to be entirely free from plague. Copies of this report are circulated to all Local Governments and Administrations and all Political officers.

127. To enable the Local Government to prepare the monthly narratives required by the Government of India, Collectors of districts affected with indigenous plague will forward on the 25th of every month a concise report on plague in their districts, showing whether the disease is increasing or decreasing, what measures have been taken to suppress it and with what degree of success, the attitude of the people, the facilities with which they permit segregation of the sick and convalescents, or with which they evacuate houses of their own accord, whether they accept treatment or desire inoculation, what steps they are taking to help themselves and any other matters of interest. This report should reach Government not later than the 27th of the month to which it relates. Whenever a place previously included in the list of infected areas is considered to be entirely free from plague, the Collectors concerned should report the fact to Government so that it may be removed from the list. This report should state the date of the last case and should certify that no plague patients remain under treatment and that all necessary precautionary measures have been taken.

128. Each Collector should keep in his office a plague record, to which officers on plague duty in his district should be requested to contribute brief notes on any matter they may consider of importance in perfecting measures against the disease, or desirable of being placed on record with a view to adding force to theories already accepted in, or counteracting them from (1) an administrative, (2) medical, or (3) sanitary point of view. Weekly extracts from this record of the portion bearing on sanitation should be sent to the Sanitary Commissioner.

129. In the event of recurrence of plague in any town or village which has been free from the disease for any length of time, particular efforts should be made by the local officials to ascertain whether any definite facts bearing on the probable cause or source of re-infection are available, and a special report should be submitted by the Collector to Government through the Sanitary Commissioner.

130. Inasmuch as the Mysore Durbar has instructed the amildars and deputy amildars in charge of taluqs and sub-taluqs of Mysore which border on British districts to give immediate information of the occurrence of plague within their jurisdiction direct to the Amildars of the neighbouring British taluqs, and as the deputy commissioners have been similarly requested to keep the Collectors of adjoining British districts promptly informed of the occurrences of plague in the neighbouring districts in Mysore, Collectors of British districts bordering on Mysore will accordingly arrange to give similar information direct to the officials of the Durbar. Similar arrangements are in force with regard to districts bordering on the Nizam's Dominions. A system of intercommunication

among the Sanitary Commissioners of the various provinces has been sanctioned by the Government of India with regard to news about the progress of plague. Under this system, the appearance of plague should be telegraphed at once by the Sanitary Commissioner in whose area cases occur to the other Sanitary Commissioners on receipt of a report of a first case in telogs and important towns.

131. All correspondence about plague should be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, and should be marked with the word "Plague" in red ink on the outside covers and on the left-hand corner of the papers. Telegrams should be addressed to "Madras, Plague."

Plague
write
proofs.

Note.—All communications except reports of cases on printed forms, should be forwarded with a double sheet, copies of which are supplied by the Inspector-General, Government Press.

132. All references regarding account matters should be addressed to, or forwarded through, the Accountant-General.

133. Plague correspondence should be entered in a separate current register, and the papers shown against a new item "Plague" in the quarterly business returns. A separate series of numbers should be given in the dispatch, and the question of destroying or retaining them should be dealt with in accordance with Board's Proceedings, No. 101, dated 18th April 1898. As regards passports, however, they are of no use after the expiration of the period of observation and may then be destroyed except where they are required or likely to be required in connection with any prosecution or for any special purpose.

Note.—In Appendix II F is given a list of plague records showing when each item may be destroyed.

134. Copies of printed Government orders relating to plague matters need not ordinarily be supplied to medical subordinates, sanitary inspectors or officers of unions, or to each member of a municipal council. Where necessary, district circulars embodying the purport of the Government orders should be issued to subordinate officers. Spare copies of Government orders are at present distributed in accordance with the statement printed as Appendix II-G.

135. Copies of all important orders passed by the Government in regard to the prevention and suppression of plague will be supplied from the Government office to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Division, and the General Officers Commanding Districts in the Madras Presidency, who should also be furnished by Collectors with similar orders issued by themselves.

136. The Superintendent, Government Press, should supply all Collectors with the required number of copies of notifications of lists of plague-infected areas for circulation with District Gazettes. Veracular translations of these notifications may be prepared and issued by the Collectors themselves.

137. All establishments proposed to be employed in connection with plague require the sanction of Government. In the case of appointments which are added to an existing establishment in consequence of extra work occasioned by plague, and the cost of which is under the standing orders debitable to the ordinary service funds, the application for sanction should be forwarded with the prescribed proposition statement through the head of the administrative department.

continued. Applications for additional establishments, the cost of which is debitable to 3-A. (Land Revenue), should be submitted to Government through the Accountant-General and not through the Board of Revenue. No proposition statements are necessary in the case of temporary appointments which are not additions to existing establishments and which have been created solely on account of plague. Sanctions for establishments employed under this rule will remain in force to the end of the following March or September whichever is earlier, unless for special reasons a different date is specified in the order in any particular case. On the 1st of March and on the 1st of September, each Collector will submit in a single communication proposals for the retention of such of the establishments as, in his opinion, should be retained in the ensuing half-year, clearly explaining the necessity for the retention of each establishment proposed to be retained. Special sanctions should however be obtained for all additional establishments which it may be found necessary to employ in the course of the half-year, but all such sanctions will expire at the end of the half-year unless otherwise directed. Collectors should also submit proposals from time to time in respect of such reductions in establishments as may be feasible and should certify in the establishment lists submitted by them that the establishments which it is proposed to retain are necessary (G.O., No. 626 P., dated 24th May 1935).

137-A. The following rules shall be observed in fixing the pay of temporary appointments required for plague duty:—

(1) In the case of additions to an existing establishment, the pay of additional appointments shall ordinarily be the pay of the lowest paid appointment or grade in the establishment to which the extra appointment is to be added for the class of duties to be performed.

(2) In the case of additional appointments which do not strictly form part of any existing establishment, the pay should be such as the officer submitting the application considers to be proper and necessary. If a temporary appointment is filled by an officer already in the service of Government, the salary of the temporary post, while not exceeding the sanctioned pay of the temporary appointment, should also not exceed the salary admissible under article 61 of the Civil Service Regulations, viz., the pay or salary which but for his deputation the officer concerned would have continued to draw plus a deputation allowance of one-fifth of salary. Exceptions from this rule require the prior sanction of Government which will be granted only in very special cases.

137-B. Applications for sanction to additional plague establishments or additional plague expenditure should invariably state whether the Collector or the head of the department concerned can, with reference to Rule 147 *infra*, reappropriate for the extra charge from the quarterly allotments passed by Government to the latest plague estimates and when such a course is not practicable the application should specify particulars regarding the additional allotment required.

138. Collectors of districts affected with indigenous plague should submit every month a printed list of officers of all classes, including troops, employed on plague duty, in accordance with the instructions contained in Plague Commissioners' Proceedings, No. 762, dated 22nd November

1898, No. 1947, dated 28th December 1898, and G.O., No. 1604 P., dated 17th October 1899, and No. 823 P., dated 24th May 1905. The Inspector-General of Police should prepare similar lists of all police engaged in plague work, and the Surgeon-General should also submit a return showing all medical officers on plague duty and all temporary doctors obtained from England, with their stations, pay and allowances. The lists should be submitted by the Inspector-General of Police not later than the 10th and by the other officers not later than the 5th of each month, and should be distributed as follows:—

- One copy to the Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
- Three copies to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.
- Two copies to the Accountant-General.
- One copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The lists need not be repeated every month, any minor alterations being made in manuscript.

In the case of districts not affected with indigenous plague, similar lists should be submitted to Government on the 5th of the first month of each quarter showing the establishments employed during the preceding quarter.

139. The conduct of plague operations in an infected district must be regarded as part of the general duty of the executive officers of the district. Save in exceptional cases no recommendation should be made for the grant of special salary, allowance or pension for plague duty.

Allowances.

140. The Government of India have authorized the grant of special allowances to medical officers for plague duty performed in addition to their ordinary work in cases where it is sufficiently arduous to deserve special remuneration. The Local Government may also sanction local allowances to officers of other classes provided their plague work has entirely outside their ordinary and legitimate duties. The Secretary of State has also sanctioned the grant of extraordinary pension to the families of police-men who die of plague contracted in the execution of their duties in plague-stricken localities, provided such duties entail imminent risk from plague.

141. The special allowances given to certain classes of officers for plague duty and the salaries attached to special temporary appointments created on account of the plague are shown in Appendices II-B and II-C. All questions relating to the grant of such allowances should be referred for the orders of Government.

142. No expenditure in connection with plague establishments or for the carrying out of works shall be incurred from Provincial, Local or Municipal funds without the previous sanction of Government. Collectors are, however, authorized to incur, subject to the existence of budget provision, expenditure on the following items in connection with plague preventive measures:—

Plague
expenditure
and accounts.

- (1) Compensation for destruction of grain, clothes, roofs of houses, etc.

- (2) Employment of temporary clerks on daily wages for passport work or similar purposes and of temporary servants on daily wages for short periods for disinfection purposes or for attendance upon plague cases.
- (3) Purchase of fuel and tacks for disinfecting machines.
- (4) Rat-traps and rat-poison.
- (5) Purchase of disinfectants required for plague purposes and of serum for inoculation.
- (6) Payment of rent for buildings or lands temporarily occupied for plague purposes (Rule 61).
- (7) Contingencies, subject to the usual limits for Provincial contingent expenditure, except in regard to expenditure on "Petty Works of Construction and Repairs" in respect of which the maximum expenditure that can be incurred without the sanction of Government is Rs. 250 in each case.

143. All Collectors, the Surgeon-General, the Inspector-General of Police and the Sanitary Commissioner are required to submit estimates of plague expenditure in the forms prescribed, and on the dates fixed, in the next following rule. The estimate submitted by the Surgeon-General should include provision for all medical officers and nurses (if any) who have been sent out by the Secretary of State and are temporarily attached to hospitals in Madras prior to their being posted to plague duties.

144. The following estimates of plague expenditure should be submitted by the officers mentioned in the last preceding rule:—

(i) An estimate to be despatched to Government on the 30th July in the following form:—

Quarterly statement showing grants already sanctioned and the grants required for plague expenditure in the district of _____ for the year 192-29.

Detailed account.	Grants already sanctioned.	Grants up to the end of March.	Estimate.				Explanatory remarks.
			Second quarter of the year.	Third quarter of the year.	Fourth quarter of the year.	Total for the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

* In December—vide clause (ii).

145.A. The following instructions should be carefully attended to by budgeting officers:—

(i) (a) When submitting plague estimates, budgeting officers should invariably reconcile the allotments proposed on account of *Salaries and Establishments* with the entries in the latest list of plague establishments and explain differences, where such exist, in the page for explanatory remarks in the estimates.

(b) Provision should, as a rule, be made in the estimates for existing establishments, but where such is not the case full explanation should be afforded.

(c) The necessity for any provision of Rs. 500 and upwards under *Supplies and Services* or *Contingencies* should be explained.

(d) If in any case the estimates as framed by budgeting officers under *Local and Municipal* exceed the provisions made in the annual budget of the district board or municipality concerned, it should be stated how it is proposed to meet the excess expenditure.

(iii) The figures for each municipality should be given separately in the estimates.

(iv) In framing the estimates the totals under each head of account should, as far as possible, be rounded to tens or to even hundreds of rupees, annas and pies being omitted.

(v) The actual expenditure as reported by budgeting officers in the plague estimates under *Local and Municipal* should correspond with the figures communicated to the Accountant-General by the presidents of district boards and the chairmen of municipal councils.

145. Collectors, chairmen of municipal councils and other officers concerned with the control of plague expenditure will be reminded that they are primarily responsible for making provision in the estimates for the necessary expenditure in each quarter of the year; that expenditure can be incurred only against the quarterly allotments passed by Government; and that applications should be made for additional allotments immediately it is foreseen that the actual expenditure in any quarter is likely to vary considerably from the latest estimate for that quarter which has been accepted by Government. At the same time these officers should keep Government informed of savings in the extent of Rs. 500 and above which are likely to accrue in the estimated expenditure in consequence of reduction of establishments or other causes. It should be remembered that the savings of one quarter are not available, in the absence of reallocation, for expenditure in a subsequent quarter, and that savings arising from the fact that the plague estimates accepted during the year do not utilize fully the allotments existing in the sanctioned budgets of local bodies should not be utilized by district boards and municipalities for non-plague purposes.

147. Collectors can themselves effect transfer of funds from one detailed head to another under the same minor head, and, subject to budget permission, they may also sanction all deviations and increases in estimates previously sanctioned by Government up to a limit of 5 per cent. of the total amount of each estimate. In the case of urgent works and repairs

costing Rs. 25 or less, estimates may be dispensed with provided the bills are passed by the Collector, and the usual certificates are furnished by the officers responsible for the work being properly carried out.

148. Forms of estimates will be printed and supplied by the Accountant-General. No changes shall be made in the forms without the approval of the Government in the Financial Department.

149. Each municipality will bear its own plague charges. As regards district boards, the measures adopted in frontier districts proper, *i.e.*, those districts which adjoin plague-stricken areas outside the Madras Presidency, not only benefit those districts themselves as being nearest the seat of infection, but also protect other portions of the presidency as well. This condition is also fulfilled, in some measure, by districts in which railway inspection stations have been established by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Expenditure incurred by district boards in such districts on plague preventive measures is therefore distributed by Government in the ratio of one-third in frontier districts proper and of one-fourth in railway inspection districts against the district in which the expenditure is incurred, the remaining two-thirds or three-fourths, as the case may be, being contributed by the other districts of the presidency rateably to their annual receipts as shown in their budget estimates for the year. The budget estimates should, however, provide for the gross expenditure to be incurred by each district board, credit for the contribution being taken subsequently on advice from the Accountant-General.

150. If any district board or municipality finds its funds unequal to the burden of plague charges, it should make its budget by omitting all avoidable expenditure, and in the last resort may apply for an advance from provincial funds or for a loan from the Government of India. Care should be taken that advances granted by Government to local bodies to meet plague expenditure are applied to the precise purposes for which the advances were made, and are not utilized to relieve their ordinary funds of expenditure on sanitary, medical and other objects.

151. The clothing specified in Rule 103 will be supplied to the troops regimentally; and as soon as it has been issued, and the bill countersigned by the Collector, the military department will debit the cost to the civil department in the exchange account rendered by the Controller of Military Accounts to the Accountant-General, who will make the necessary adjustments and recover the amount from the local body concerned.

152. The Accountant-General should submit quarterly statements of audited charges—direct and indirect—under Provincial, Local, Municipal and Cantonment funds in the form prescribed in G.O., No. 635, Financial, dated 28th September 1905 (Appendix II-V). The statements should also show all expenditure incurred in connection with plague which has not been brought to book as direct or indirect, *e.g.*, the emplacements of officers and establishments forming part of existing departments or services and not replaced by substitutes, but exclusively engaged on plague duties, and should reach Government on the 12th of the second month of the quarter succeeding that to which the accounts relate. Five

copies of these statements should be submitted to the Financial department and two to the Local and Municipal (Plague) department.

153. Appendix II-Y shows the proper classification of charges commonly incurred in connection with plague:

(i) "Direct" plague expenditure means expenditure exhibited in the Government accounts under the head 24 D, *Miscellaneous—Grants for Medical Purposes—Expenditure in connection with Bubonic Plague*. "Indirect" plague expenditure means extra expenditure due to plague but brought to account under the ordinary appropriate service heads.

(ii) The amount of indirect plague expenditure is therefore not ascertainable from the ordinary provincial and incorporated local fund accounts and special statements are prepared in the course of audit by the Accountant-General in the case of expenditure from general revenues and by the treasury officer in the case of expenditure from incorporated local funds.

(iii) To facilitate the preparation of these statements all officers who draw bills for indirect plague expenditure should write conspicuously at the head of each such bill, beside the account head, the word **PLAGUE** in red ink. If only some of the items in a bill are indirect plague charges, the word **PLAGUE** should be written against each such item instead of at the head of the bill.

(iv) It is to be noted that pay and allowances of officers and establishments forming part of existing departments or services whose employment on plague duty does not involve the payment of salaries to other persons for the performance of their legitimate duties (even though they may be exclusively engaged on plague duties) and not receiving extra allowances on account of plague, do not constitute indirect plague charges (and of course are not direct plague charges) because they do not involve extra expense. A statement should be forwarded to the Accountant-General by the 20th of each month showing the pay and allowances, drawn in the previous month, of officers and establishments so employed.

(v) From the above it will be seen that the distinction between direct and indirect plague expenditure affects the accounts of incorporated local funds, expenditure and provincial expenditure. As regards consolidated local funds this distinction is unnecessary and all extra expenditure, *i.e.*, expenditure which would not have been incurred but for the occurrence or imminence of plague may be shown under the head *Plague*.

(vi) Contingent expenditure on account of plague, *e.g.*, stationery, postage, telegrams, office furniture and such like should be charged against the heads of account to which the salaries of the officers incurring such expenditure are debited. In regard to establishments newly constituted to deal with plague, the principle that officers of superior grades should be charged to Treasury, and those of inferior grades to Local, should be applied. With regard to establishments dependent on officers newly employed to deal with plague, the principle that the charge should follow the pay of the officer on whom the establishment is dependent should hold both in regard to establishments and contingencies. The cost of tents supplied to officers on plague duty will follow the debit of the pay of the officers.

154. Fines recovered in prosecutions under the plague regulations should be credited to fines under Law and Justice.

APPENDIX I

NOTES ON CERTAIN MATTERS CONNECTED
WITH PLAGUE.

(1) General Remarks.

1. In dealing with an outbreak of plague, a combination of the following measures is likely to produce the maximum of good:—

- (1) Prompt discovery and isolation of every case of plague.
- (2) Disinfection, observation and, in case of pneumonic plague, segregation of contacts.
- (3) Examination of dwelling-houses.
- (4) Inoculation.
- (5) Disinfection of dwelling-houses.
- (6) Removal and destruction by burning of plague-infected rats, and the disinfection of the houses in which they are found.
- (7) Systematic destruction of rats generally.

Of these measures the first is the most important. When once plague has obtained a footing in a large place or has spread to a number of villages it will be found very difficult to apply the resources of disinfection and segregation. The policy to be adopted at a particular place will depend on its physical features, the season of the year, the general antientral and state of education of the people in regard to plague measures, the strength of the staff available, and the influence of the local authorities. The systematic destruction of rats in a threatened locality as well as in an infected area is of the greatest value both as a preventive and as a curative measure.

2. In the larger places, i.e., towns with a population of more than 10,000, the measures that will be found most applicable are disinfection, inoculation, the evacuation of specially infected quarters, and (so long as infection has not spread through the town) the isolation of the sick. In villages, the chief measure to be relied on is vaccination, but inoculation and disinfection should also be resorted to, so long as there is sufficient staff to execute these measures. Examination in both towns and villages should be equipped with an opening up of houses sufficient for the admission of sunlight and air whenever this is required. In carrying out these measures it should be borne in mind that it will always be better to apply one method efficiently and thoroughly than to apply a number of methods with an inadequate and insufficiently trained staff. Another point of importance is that in places where plague is occasionally recurring and the amount of plague is liable to great seasonal variations, plague measures should be carried out with special vigour at the season when the epidemic is at its maximum.

3. Experience has shown that it is hopeless to carry out effectively any system of plague administration which is not supported by the people, and in a widespread epidemic the resources of Government in the matter of funds and establishment being limited, much must necessarily be left to the people themselves. Steps should therefore be taken to inform them beforehand of the measures they will be required to submit to, and to convince them of the utility of the particular methods selected, so that they may be induced to carry them out not by force but by the merits of their own free-will and as a consequence of their appreciating and understanding the benefits to be anticipated therefrom. The measures are new to the people, particularly in such areas of infection, and if injudiciously or one-sidedly pressed, must defeat themselves by exciting opposition instead of securing the co-operation of the people. On the other hand, if the leading inhabitants are induced to assist the Government officials in carrying out measures which are clearly beneficial, it may often be possible, with their help, to carry out with good results measures which would be ineffective or injurious if enforced by drablike orders upon a population ignorant of their advantages and suspicious of the objects with which they are adopted.

(2) Advantages of Early Discovery of Plague.

4. The most important and the most difficult matter in all operations against plague is to obtain early information regarding the cause that occurs. The prompt discovery of an imported case of plague may enable the local authorities to prevent a local outbreak, and even where a few indigenous cases have occurred, early information regarding such new cases may enable it possible to prevent the outbreak from spreading beyond a confined area. Every endeavour should therefore be made to obtain information of such case of plague that occurs, as soon as possible after the patient has been attacked, or where this is not possible, soon after death.

5. For this purpose, the passport system as described in the Rules 1-36, should be mainly relied upon, and the co-operation of the people in working it should be secured by pointing out to them the advantages of protecting themselves by not mixing with persons coming from infected areas and by giving the authorities prompt notice of their arrival and of any cases of plague or suspicious fever among them. In towns, one or more volunteers of each caste should be invited to assist the civil officers in protecting regularity and discovering plague cases. The risk of concealment of cases is lessened where people see that their leaders have ranged themselves on the side of the authorities.

6. Besides carrying out the other measures prescribed in the regulations, attention should be paid to the improvement of the existing system of registering deaths. In municipal towns special daily returns of mortality may be called for and checked with the aid of trustworthy intermediaries posted at burning and burial grounds. In villages where the deaths reported are found to be more frequent than usual, or when any case of fever with glandular swellings is reported, the tahsildar with the nearest medical officer should at once proceed to the village and make inquiries with a view to ascertain whether plague rules in the village; and the medical officer and the tahsildar should report to the district medical and sanitary officer the facts and the reasons for the disease arrived at by them as to the cause of the mortality.

(3) Observation, Disinfection and Segregation of Contacts.

7. Persons who have been in immediate contact with a plague patient are known as "contacts" and as they are likely to develop plague, special surveillance in their case is necessary. The clothing and personal effects of all contacts should be disinfected and the contacts placed under surveillance for a period not exceeding seven days under a pass in the form in Appendix II-E. While under surveillance, the contacts should be allowed to pursue their ordinary avocations. Contacts of cases of pneumonic plague should be seriously segregated.

(4) Evacuation.

8. By evacuation is meant the emptying of all or some of the houses in an infected town or village, so that they may not be used as dwelling houses until it is believed that they are again to be occupied without risk of infection, the people then removed being lodged in temporary camps in the open country. To make such evacuation thoroughly effective, the following conditions are required: (1) the people should all be got out promptly; (2) their effects should be disinfected; (3) each new case of plague should be immediately isolated; (4) suitable accommodation should be available; (5) the people should be effectively prevented from sitting or sleeping in the infected houses until either the houses have been disinfected or until sufficient time has elapsed for the infection to disappear; and (6) lastly they should not be permitted to enter and spread the infection in the neighbourhood.

9. Evacuation provides the most effective safeguard against the spread of plague that has yet been discovered. Its advantages are self-evident and it should be resorted to whenever practicable. In villages and small towns (population not exceeding 10,000) complete evacuation (i.e., evacuation of all the houses) will be found to be generally possible. In large towns, the extent to which it can be carried out will depend on the willingness of the people, the season of the year, the situation of the town, the facilities for providing camp accommodation,

and the strength of the available staff. It will be found to be of the greatest value at the very commencement of the outbreak, for the removal of the small number of people affected will not present any great difficulties, and prompt evacuation of the infected quarter may save the rest of the town.

10. Evacuation is, however, likely to do more harm than good in the following cases:—

(a) During the rainy season, when it is impossible to keep the people, after they have once been removed from their houses, from going back to them. In such circumstances, the people who are removed are exposed to great inconvenience and misery without any countervailing advantages being derived from evacuation.

(b) When the infection is widely distributed among the inhabitants of a large place, it is then advisable to explain the people as little as possible, especially when there are among them a considerable number of artisans and traders who may lose their occupation by being removed from the town and are therefore likely to run away and infect other places.

(5) Incubation.

11. The extensive inquiries made by the Indian Plague Commission have established the fact that incubation with Hoffman's vaccine lessens the liability to plague and greatly increases the chance of recovery from an attack of the disease, and dispensed the statement that serious ill-consequences have resulted from such incubation. The maximum period for which protection is afforded by incubation has not yet been determined. For practical purposes, it has been fixed, for the present, at nine months, but it should be noted that incubation does not confer any great degree of protection within the first few days.

12. Incubation should be encouraged wherever possible and in particular among disinfecting staffs and the attendants of plague hospitals. In places which, either owing to their situation in plague-infected places or to their having previously suffered from an attack of plague, appear to be specially threatened with a recurrence of the disease, no effort should be spared to explain to the people the advantages of being inoculated before the disease is among them and to secure the co-operation of the more enlightened members of the community. At the same time, no compulsion of any sort, direct or indirect, should be used. An awkward attempt at persuasion is liable to excite opposition, resistance, and occasionally, unbounded apprehension, and great circumspection is necessary in introducing incubation in places where there is no demand for it. The District Magistrate should be executed before starting incubation at any place and the people should be distinctly warned that incubation is not a certain prophylactic, but that it considerably reduces the chances of getting plague, and that an inoculated person who attacked has increased chances of recovery, and that the process, if properly conducted, is free of charge.

13. Only trained and reliable persons should be entrusted with the actual operation of incubation, and supervision should be exercised over them to ensure that they use only sterilized implements. To remove any possible ground for distrust as to the conveyance of disease from one person to another, the incubation syringe should be sterilized in the presence of the person about to be inoculated. The sterilization should be effected by suspension in carbolic acid, or perfectly carbolic acid kept hot by the flame of a spirit lamp underneath. After a bottle has once been opened and only a portion of its contents used, the remainder should invariably be thrown away.

14. Inoculated persons should be furnished with certificates in the prescribed form (Appendix II-F). The certificate should bear the left thumb mark of the person inoculated and should be issued immediately after one full dose has been given, but the recipient should be recommended to return for a second inoculation after ten days. The full dose should always be given at one time, unless for medical reasons it is considered advisable to divide it. If it is necessary to do this, a certificate should not be given until the equivalent of two full doses has been given. If, however, no serious reaction ensues after the first fractional dose has been taken, it is advisable to give the full dose at once on the second occasion, after which a certificate may be given.

13. The privileges attached to inoculation are mentioned in Rule 101. They are not admissible in cases of persons who have recovered from plague. As a further encouragement the Government have authorized the grant of three days' extra medical leave on full pay to all public servants for the purpose of being inoculated. Students attending Government and aided schools, who undergo inoculation, will be recorded in the registers for not more than three consecutive days as "under inoculation," and such an entry will be regarded as equivalent to attendance. No substitution allowance can be granted to inoculated persons for the period during which they are incapacitated for work owing to the operation.

14. The Sanitary Commissioner is in charge of all measures connected with inoculation and will issue the necessary rules as to the conduct of the operation, supply of Hoffman's vaccine, inoculation syringes, etc.

(6) Disinfection.

17. Recent research seems now to demonstrate, with one important exception, viz., pneumonic plague (a) that the number of bacilli that actually leak out of the bodies of plague patients and rats is very small and (b) that having left the body of their host they do not survive the drying action of the atmosphere for longer than 24 hours. Hence the attempt to kill these bacilli is scarcely worth the trouble and cost involved. But there remains an agent capable of carrying about for a considerable number of days large numbers of virulent plague bacilli, namely the rat flea. This insect under normal conditions, lives in the fur of the rat's skin and feeds on the blood of the animal. But when the rat dies the flea leaves the dead body and goes in search of other living rats and in the event of a failure to find another source to the body of man, bites him and thereby infects the individual with plague. Consequently the great object of disinfection should be to kill the rat flea that has left the dead rat; and in order to do this a preparation that will kill fleas and not bacilli is required.

But having obtained such a solution which will kill fleas, there are difficulties in its application. Where the houses are of the ordinary poor class where plague is most likely to occur, the fleas may easily secrete in holes and crevices in the walls and escape the spraying of the solution; and in most such cases the application of the solution is useless. In the better class of houses of masonry and plaster walls, disinfection with the solution is more likely to be successful and should be applied.

Rat fleas however die of starvation in a week if deprived of blood from either rat or man; hence a treated house slowly disinfects itself. An empty house moreover has no great attraction for rats especially if it is infected.

18. Disinfection of houses should be always carried out in the following cases:—

- (i) in houses where the plague has occurred or will not vacate,
- (ii) in well-built peace houses and bungalows.

In these cases disinfection should be done thoroughly and at the earliest possible moment after discovery of infection.

19. Kargis authorities should manufacture locally known "oil emulsion" and should supply it gratis to people who wish to disinfect their own houses but they need not keep up an expensive staff to do this work.

20. Breaking holes in roofs and walls and digging up mud floors should be discontinued.

21. The actual burning down of houses should not be resorted to except in the case of temporary structures which are of little or no value, or in the case of houses which are unfit for human habitation.

22. (a) The best disinfecting fluid for general use is an emulsion of kerosene oil. The emulsion is made as follows:—

To each four cubes of sliced "Sunlight soap" add half a gallon of water and boil until all the soap is dissolved.

Pour half a gallon of the solution into a hot into an open tub filled to allow the fluid to be beaten up with a convenient spoon such as is in general use by natives. Whilst stirring or beating up, add oil little by little at intervals of about a minute, taking care that all trace of free oil is absorbed into the frothy mass before fresh oil is added. After the

addition of about three gallons proceed very carefully. If possible, one half gallon of soap solution should emulsify a whole tin of kerosene containing four gallons. The only area likely to be made in the first attempt to draw from inefficient stirring or too quick addition of the oil preventive over-emulsion should occur a first which is at once apparent to the maker. To make one brew of four gallons takes about half an hour. It is desirable to have a couple of casks to each tub to take turn about stirring and pouring the oil. Each couple of casks should in a day turn out at the very least four brews; in a hot province they will probably be able to take out much more.

Another way in which the emulsion can be made with great ease and rapidity is to do the mixing in a country churn such as is used for making butter.

(b) The emulsion should be used in the strength of 1 part to 10 parts of water.

(c) Potashide of mercury should no longer be used for disinfection of houses as it has little or no action on flies.

23. Disinfection of personal effects should be carried out in the following cases:—

(a) Native crowns, third class or deck passengers and native servants leaving infected or healthy ports for ports out of India. This should be done on shore.

(b) Plague patients and contacts removed from infected houses, ships or railway carriages.

(c) People visiting their houses on account of dead rats being found in their houses.

As the disinfection of personal belongings is very unpopular, especially those of women, and as nothing should be done that is likely to endanger the speedy vanishing of the houses when dead rats are found, the disinfection should take the form of arranging for the owner to place all soiled clothes in water or a solution of arsan and water, and of exposing the bedding and better clothes to the action of the sun for two days.

24. Disinfection of the person should be carried out in the case of females visiting a plague-infected house, but, for the reasons given in paragraph 24, the inmates should be requested to take a bath and change their clothes.

25. There seems little danger of the spread of plague by means of ordinary articles of merchandise, and it is therefore not necessary to inspect such articles. The only restriction found necessary in the prohibition against the importation from infected localities of eggs, waste paper and soiled linen. Any such articles brought in contravention of this prohibition should be destroyed.

Goods bags that have been in use to carry goods should be disinfected in a steam-chamber before being removed by railway companies if they come from a plague-infected area. This does not apply to new empty bags packed in bulk.

26. Any railway carriage from which a passenger who is suffering from plague has been removed shall be disinfected at the nearest convenient station, and shall be disinfected by the railway authorities as follows and, if that station is an inspection station, such disinfection shall be effected to the satisfaction of the inspecting medical officer.

(i) In the case of a third class or intermediate class carriage, the carriage should be thoroughly well scrubbed with a solution of kerosene oil emulsion and allowed to dry.

(ii) In the case of a first or second class carriage, the carriage should be kept on a siding locked and shut up for seven days. It should then be carefully swept out and cleaned and may be taken into use again.

(7) Rat-plague and Destruction of Rats.

27. It has been observed, and proved by experiment, that rats are very susceptible to plague and that a large mortality among rats ordinarily precedes an epidemic of plague among human beings. Rats with fleas present on their bodies are the main agents in the dissemination of plague. Their destruction, and the observation of any special sickness or mortality among them, is of the first importance.

28. Measures for the destruction of rats should be universally adopted. These should, as far as possible, be concentrated in every locality which is likely to be exposed to infection & in which a verminous life is to be feared. Special precautions in regard to rats should not be confined only to infected localities or localities immediately threatened and the neighbourhood. Measures being the favourite haunts of rats, grain bags arriving from a place suspected of being infected with plague should be carefully examined, and any rats found should be destroyed and their bodies burnt; the bags and the grain should be well exposed to the sun for 48 hours if dead rats are discovered. Infection once brought into a granary spreads rapidly among the healthy rats, and thence to human beings living in the neighbourhood. Collectors, Presidents of District Boards and Chairmen of Municipal Councils should therefore take special precautions to prevent infection from this source. Arrangements should be made for the constant inspection of granaries and grain houses, and care should be taken to keep them clean and disinfected and to have the rats exterminated. In inspecting granaries particular inquiries should be made whether any dead or sick rats have been observed. Rats sick with the plague seem careless in the presence of men and run about in a dazed way with a peculiar flapping gait in the hind legs, owing to painful glands in the groin. They frequently run round in circles or roll over, and are occasionally seen to drop from the roof. The Port and Sea Customs authorities should be instructed to see that no rats are loaded with goods imported by sea, and that rats found in ships are as far as possible destroyed. Bundhoos, mize and other rodents are also liable to become infected with plague and should therefore be destroyed.

29. The systematic destruction of rats whether in isolated or infected areas must be regarded as a measure of the first importance, but more especially should the destruction be carried out in—

(a) infected places and the surrounding area within a radius of ten miles;

(b) landing places and railway godowns, where rats from infected places are likely to be imported with goods brought by sea or railway; and

(c) grain godowns.

In the case of (a), measures may be necessary, but the least amount rats should not ordinarily exceed three per cent. In other cases, the Port or Railway authorities are expected to do all that is required without the reward system.

30. The best methods of destroying rats are (a) by chemical poison, and (b) trapping.

(1) Poison.—

(a) Nearly all the most efficient rat-poisons are mixtures of phosphorus with flour, kerosene and powdered to attract the rodents. Hence they are poisonous to man and animals and a serious amount of care is necessary to see that children, fowls, dogs, etc., do not eat the bait. The best preparations are the poison made by the Punjab Government (The Punjab Rat Exterminator, 1000 grains 12 per cent) and Murvick's (from 10 to 3 per cent). The former can be obtained by sending orders to the Secretary Commissioner for Madras who will arrange for the supply, but as a large stock is not maintained notice of approximate requirements should be sent early. The latter can be obtained from Messrs Jaggi Singh, Sec 6, Bazaar, Kowloon.

(b) *Procedure adopted in carrying out poisoning operations.*—The following is the procedure adopted: the contents, 12 ounces, of a tin of the poison are thoroughly mixed with 2 lbs. of jaggery or bread, sufficient flour being added to make a stiff paste; this is rolled into large pills and is sufficient to make 1,000 baits. Although general opinion of the poison expert takes place at high temperatures, some slight spouting of particles may occur; to avoid this the mixing should not be done in the sun's rays, kneading should be avoided as much as possible, hands should be kept wet with water. The pill method is superior to spreading the poison on bread because baits can be prepared more rapidly, the poison does not volatilise and the baits retain their poisonous qualities for some time; they are also less poisonous to the dog, and, therefore, more readily taken by rats. These baits are placed about 25–50 to each house, in places that are practically only accessible to the rat, which excludes all danger to children and domestic animals;

such places are in the rat holes themselves, behind beams, underneath eave lines, on the tops of the wall supporting the roof, etc. In any town or village as large as Area as practicable should be treated in this way, at a single operation, in order to give as great a shock as possible to the rat population before they recognise the dangerous character of the bait. Baitings on successive days have been found to have no advantage over the single baiting method. Baits are prepared in the morning and laid in the afternoon and evening. For the preparation and placing of the baits a compounder and three coolies are usually employed. Each agency can ordinarily prepare and lay, in a day, from 9,000 to 12,000 baits, that is to say, they can thoroughly treat a village of 400 houses, approximate population 2,000—2,400. A Hospital Assistant or Assistant Surgeon should ordinarily be in charge of one or more gangs, each gang operating in large villages or adjacent small villages. Where the active co-operation of the inhabitants is obtained, more work than this can be done.

If the baits are properly placed, they may be allowed to remain, inspections being made that all villages excepting for the next week should be baited; otherwise baits will find their way in the village rubbish heap, where fowls, pigs, etc., may find and eat them. The dead rats found are collected and buried or burnt.

A search for dead rats should be made every morning for six days after the poisoned baits are put down.

(4) The frequency with which this procedure should be repeated depends on the rate at which the rat population recovers from the shock caused by the poison, but on the whole a month should elapse before any fresh trial to poison rats of any particular neighbourhood is attempted.

(5) This method of poisoning should be made use of whenever an epidemic is likely to occur, but in all places where a recurrence is expected in the cold weather two attempts should be made, one in the month of October and the other in November.

(2) Trapping:—

(a) Trapping of rats should go on at all times within infested areas; but it is occasionally well to leave certain areas untrapped for a week or two so that the rats may not become too familiar with the trap.

(b) The best trap is the "Wander" trap or one that works on this principle; it should however be made of steel wire, not galvanised iron, as a strong rat can bend the latter. The best made traps of this nature are made at the North-West Frontier Iron Works, Rawalpindi. They cost Rs. 2 each and the makers pay carriage if a large number is ordered. The Farnes Research Laboratory, Farn, Hants, will supply a small number to any local body but the carriage from Bombay will have to be paid by the purchaser. Other traps which work on this principle and which have been found useful against rats can be obtained from the Army and Navy Stores, Bombay, from Messrs. Dalry & Co., Madras, and from Siraj Abdul Karim & Co., No. 5, K. Srinagarayan Street, Georgetown, Madras.

(c) The trap should be cleaned weekly and rubbed with a little emment oil to prevent rust.

(d) All rats caught should be taken to centrally placed depots to be counted, if possible classified and killed. In the case of rats caught in infested localities it is desirable that each rat taken as may be present to the rats should be destroyed. The best method of killing rats on the rats caught prior to classification is to plunge the rat-trap into a vessel of boiling water or solution of cyanide.

(e) The bodies of dead rats caught in an infested area should be burnt.

(f) One raty should be able to bait, chase, and look after 50 to 100 traps.

31. The charges incurred in the destruction of rats should be debited to local or municipal funds according to the area within which such charges are incurred.

APPENDIX II-B.

GENERAL PASS.

(See Rule 25.)

(To be issued for daily or frequent journeys by road or boat to or from an infected area.)

No.
District.
Station of issue.
Name of person.
Father's name.
Caste.
Age.
Ordinary residence.
Journey covered by this pass.

This pass protects the person named above and the members of his family mentioned on the reverse, but it does not entitle the journey by road, for which a separate pass shall be obtained by each individual requiring it, nor does it cover residences outside the village * of

It will be in force until revoked

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

* The village specified should be that in which the holder permanently resides with his family

(Reverse of Form.)

Name. How related to pass-holder.
Signature.
Designation.
Date.

APPENDIX II-C.

GENERAL PASS.

(See Rule 25.)

(To be issued for daily or frequent journeys by rail to or from an infected area.)

No.
District.
Station of issue.
Name of person.
Father's name.
Caste.
Age.
Ordinary residence.
Journey covered by this pass.

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

APPENDIX II-D.

GENERAL PASS.

(See Rule 25.)

(To be issued to persons who leave an infected or notified place to attend markets in the adjoining non-infected area.)

1. Inspection stations through which the holder will pass
2. Railway station where the holder will alight.
3. Name of person.

APPENDIX II-D.

Pass for Plague Contacts.

(See Rule 94-A.)

Take notice that you, _____, being a plague contact are required to submit yourself daily for examination at _____ between the hours of _____ and _____ by the passport examining officer until he is satisfied that by reason of disinfection of all infective matter in your residence, property and clothing, and complete recovery and discharge of any person who has suffered from plague with whom you may have had been in contact, a period of seven days' freedom from imminent danger of contact with infective matter has elapsed.

Date _____

Range Inspector.

* Here insert either a public office, or in special cases the person's residence.

Register No. _____

I acknowledge receipt of contact pass No. _____, and am aware that disregard of its conditions will subject me to proceedings under Rule 100 of the Madras Plague Regulations in force outside the Presidency town.

Date _____

Signature of contact or guardian of contact.

APPENDIX II-E.

(See Rule 111.)

[COPIES ONLY.]

No. _____

Name. _____

Father's name. _____

Street _____

Village _____

Town _____

Taluk _____

District _____

Date _____

Initials of operator. _____

Plague Intimation



Certificate.

No. _____

CERTIFIED that _____

, resident of _____

Town _____

Taluk _____

, was born _____

that his thumb-mark was at the time impressed

before me.

Space for left thumb-mark.

Signature and }
designation. }

, Dated _____

Note.—Persons suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from, plague, the holder of the certificate is exempted from inspection, from displaying white markings and from being kept in isolation or under the quarantine rules. It does not, however, exempt him from liability to examination, infected from, except in the case where all the symptoms of the known form have disappeared, or to have his illness and person disinfected when necessary. The certificate is valid for a period of nine months.

APPENDIX II-G.

Register of Permanent Passes issued to Persons attending Markets.

(See Rule 112.)

Name of person.	Pass number.	Date of		Remarks.
		Applied.	Issued.	

APPENDIX II-H.

Relaxation of Passport Rules.

(See Rule 19.)

The inconveniences and difficulties attending the working of the passport rules in the case of railway officers have been brought to notice both by the railway authorities and Colonists. A general relaxation of the rules cannot be made in favour of any particular class. The middle class is now represented by those constantly on the move who may be exempted by Colon if they are willing to be inoculated, and no relaxation of the rules is called for in the case of those who are unwilling to be inoculated and to whom the inconvenience is merely personal.

2. There are persons, however, constantly employed on the railways such as engine drivers, firemen, guards and mail clerks, with regard to whom, as long as they are on actual duty from day to day, the strict enforcement of the passport rules may result in public inconvenience and in their case some relaxation may be provided. The duties of these men are of a fairly constant nature, and they lack for any length of time only at the larger stations, where their absence from regular duty must come at once to the notice of a superior officer. On the application of the railway or postal authorities, the President of the Corporation of Colon may exempt by name from the ordinary passport rules individual servants of the classes named, and such other employees of a railway also as, in ^{their} own opinion, are required to travel so frequently on duty that compliance with the requirements of the passport rules would cause impediment to the execution of their duty, so the understanding that the officer to whom they are immediately subordinate must report at once to the nearest local authority every case of sickness among the servants to whom the exemption is given. Any permanent change in the nature of the duties performed should be reported to the officer granting an exemption certificate. Persons so exempted shall be provided with tickets in the following form:—

Passport Exemption Certificate

District of _____
 Register No. _____
 (Name) _____ son of _____ employed as _____
 and ordinarily residing at _____ has been
 exempted from the passport rules as long as he travels on duty as such
 between the stations of _____
 and _____
 Mark of left thumb _____
 Date of issue _____

Signature, designation and seal of officer issuing this ticket.

20.—(2) This certificate is valid only to the first March next. It must be exhibited by the bearer in favour of any person without notice the proper authorities in respect of these passports, so he evades the lawful restrictions of travelling.

(3) The holder of this certificate is bound to report to the nearest local authority any case of sickness, whether he himself or another person, according to the form to which he is under notice annexed, and to be inspected accordingly. Failure to comply with this direction will render the holder liable to prosecution.

It should be understood that exemption from the passport rules does not carry exemption from any of the other regulations framed under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1887.

3. Other classes of railway servants are probably less frequently on the move and the enforcement of the rules among them is likely to result less frequently in public inconvenience. In cases of real difficulty, it may be possible to arrange under Municipal Rule 2 (1) for the suspension of the passport-holder at the railway station, or, under Municipal Rule 103, railway officers of known and approved character and responsible position may be appointed honorary assistant plague officers, and empowered under Municipal Rule 2 (2) (d) as "local authorities" at division stations for the working of the passport rules among railway servants.

4. Under — ^{Municipal Rule 103} ^{City Regulations 21} ^{the President of the Corporation of Colon} may exempt from the necessity of taking out passports any person who

neither a railway nor a postal servant. Such exemptions must be made personally, not generally, and should be granted sparingly. They must be in the following form:—

Under — ^{Mohamed Ali's} ^{City Regulation 11} (name) whose signature is exhibited
 Signature. in the margin,
and who is employed as a
Is hereby
 exempted from the plague passport rules.

Date of issue	} (Signature.)
Number in Collector's register.	
Collector of President of the Corporation of Madras.	

Note.—(1) This certificate is valid up to the first March next. It must be exhibited by the bearer on demand in any office or institution under the plague regulations in respect of bona fide passengers or persons the health condition of whom is in doubt.

(2) The holder of this certificate is bound to report to the nearest health authority any case of sickness whether in himself or another person, occurring in the house in which he resides, within seven days of his last visit to an infected area. Failure to comply with this direction will render the holder liable to prosecution.

3. The certificate of exemption prescribed in paragraphs 2 and 4 above will be issued by the Collector of the district or the President of the Corporation of Madras, according as the designations of the individual exempted or his usual residence is within a municipal town or the city of Madras. These certificates shall be in force throughout the Presidency.

4. Any exemption may be withdrawn at any time without assigning a reason.

APPENDIX II-B.

Ex-officio Exemption Certificate.

[See Rule-B.]

Under — ^{Mohamed Ali's} ^{City Regulation 11} (name) (designation) * whose signature is exhibited in the margin, is hereby exempted from the plague passport rules.

(Signature.)

Date of issue	} (Signature.)
Number in Collector's register.	

Collector of
President of the Corporation of Madras.

* (Fill in under the applicant's qualification for exemption under paragraph 3 and 4, No. 1014 P, dated 10th September, 1904.)

Note.—(1) This certificate will be in force throughout the Presidency until revoked by the Collector who may amend it without assigning reasons. Any misuse of it by any person will render the same void.

(2) The exemption granted by this certificate does not exempt the members of the family, adults and minors of the person exempted who will be liable to observe the rules under the ordinary rules. For them the certificate exempt the holder from liability to have his person and effects subjected when he has been an infected area, and a plague hospital.

(3) The certificate must be exhibited by the bearer on demand in any office authorized under the plague regulations to inspect or issue passports or examine the health condition of persons.

(4) The holder of this certificate is bound to report to the nearest health authority any case of sickness whether in himself or another person, occurring in the house in which he resides within seven days of his last visit to an infected area. Failure to comply with this direction will render the holder liable to prosecution.

APPENDIX II-I.

Intimation Form.

[See Rule II.]

Date of arrival.	Name of branch.	Father's name.	Caste.	Age.	Where born.	Destinations and continuances during the next seven days.					Remarks.
						District.	Taluk.	Village.	Road.	Station or name of the owner of the house.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

N.B.—A single form may be used for more than one locusts proceeding on the same day to the same station.

APPENDIX H-N.

Notifications for placing Restrictions on Fairs and Festivals.

[See Rules 43.]

NOTIFICATION No. I.

[To be used when the village where the festival is held is held stated.]

WHEREAS there is plague in _____ in the _____ taluk of the _____ district, and whereas it is desirable to prevent its spread :
 * The Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, prohibits pilgrimages to the ensuing _____ festival of _____ from the _____ to the _____ inclusive, [and also the holding of the usual cattle fair in connection with the said festival.] [and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold within the _____ district(s) for the station(s) of _____ on the _____ Railway and for the station(s) of _____ as the _____ Railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present.]

All persons proceeding to the said festival [or fair] in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION No. II.

[To be used when the village where the festival is held lies in the vicinity of an infected area, and it is necessary to prohibit all pilgrimages.]

WHEREAS the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at _____ in the _____ taluk of the _____ district, if pilgrims are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing _____ festival of _____ [and the usual cattle fair is permitted to be held at that place] :

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits [the holding of the said fair and also the] pilgrimages to the said festival from the _____ to the _____ inclusive, [and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold within the _____ district(s) for the station(s) of _____ as the _____ Railway and for the station(s) of _____ as the _____ Railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present.]

All persons proceeding to the said festival [or fair] in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION No. III.

[To be used in cases where pilgrimages for a festival occur in prohibited.]

WHEREAS the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at _____ in the _____ taluk of the _____ district, if persons from the _____ and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing _____ festival [and cattle fair] :

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits [the holding of the cattle fair and also] the attendance at the said festival [or fair] from the _____ to the _____ inclusive, of persons from the said parts, [and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold within the _____ district(s) for the station(s) of _____ as the _____ Railway and for the station(s) of _____ as the _____ Railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present.]

All persons proceeding to the said festival (or fair) in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX II-C.

Plague Report.

[See Rule 121.]

Plague Report

District.

Date

No.

1. Name of town or village—
2. Population of town or village—
3. Plague cases up to date of last report—

Imported.	Indigenous.

 {
 - Number of persons—
 - Number of deaths—
 - Date of last attack—
4. (a) Date of commencement of illness—
- (b) Name and designation of person who first reported the case, and date on which he did so—
5. When reported by telegram—
6. Imported or indigenous—?
 - (a) Was this village completely evacuated, disinfectant, and so on, since date of last attack, and if so how do you account for the recurrence—?
7. Brief history of case—
8. (a) If imported, had patient a passport as arrival—?
- (b) If he had no passport, did the local authority supply him with one—?
- (c) Is any case was proper surveillance maintained over the patient from the first—?
- (d) If indigenous, state, by a careful review of facts ascertained, why it is considered to be so, and point to any neglect of precautions by which this has been brought about—
9. Steps taken to isolate and treat the patient—
10. Steps taken in respect of contacts—
11. Steps taken towards the examination and disinfection of the infected house and property—
12. Was there any opposition on the part of the inmates of the infected house or of the people of the village to the plague measures—?
13. Are measures being taken to kill rats and destroy the carcases by fire? Describe them and state degree of success—
14. Are rats plague-infected?
15. Have steps been taken to verify the diagnosis of plague in the human being or rats by bacteriological examination or otherwise?
16. Remarks.

APPENDIX II-C.

[See Rule 121.]

[To be submitted within 24 hours of discovery of a plague case.]

House—

Village—

Number in taluk map—

Population—

1. Name, age and sex of the patient.
2. (a) Date of commencement of illness.
- (b) Date of death.
3. (a) Were there any plague cases or deaths by fever in the house or family within the last 30 days, if so, when?

- (d) Did the patient remove any plague corpse or infected article?
- (e) Was the patient in close contact with any plague case, if so, was he segregated or placed under surveillance for 7 days?
- (f) Did he obtain goods, clothing or other article from any infected house or shop?
- (g) Did he visit any plague-infected locality, if so, when?
- (h) Did any person from an infected area reside in his house?
- (i) If yes, when? Did they bring goods susceptible to infection?
- (j) If yes, when?
- (k) If answer to questions (e) to (j) is found in the negative to which extent can the infection be traced?
4. If he arrived from any infected locality—
 - (a) Was he given a passport, if not, why not?
 - (b) How did he manage to cross the frontier?
 - (c) Was he advised against village visit and, if not, what is the explanation?
 - (d) At what hour did the village itself send information as to the illness of the patient?
5. (a) Date and hour at which range inspector heard of the case and how information was obtained: If from any official, state name and designation.
- (b) Date and hour at which range inspector went to the village.
- (c) State date and hour at which first intimation of attack was sent in—
 - (i) Plague experience.
 - (ii) Antidote (medical) officer.
 - (iii) Antidote (hospital) officer.
 - (iv) For plague officer.
 - (v) For plague officer.
 - (vi) For plague officer.
- (d) Explanation of delay between—
 - (i) Date of attack and date of dispatch of first intimation to superior officers;
 - (ii) Date of first intimation and date of dispatch of detailed report.
6. Was the case reported by the village headman?
 - (a) (i) If not, what is his explanation?
 - (ii) Did he keep the fever register properly, and on what date was the case entered in it?
 - (b) (i) Who is the house-owner, or chief male member of the family?
 - (ii) Did he give information as required by plague regulation and, if not, what explanation is forthcoming as to why he should not be prosecuted?
 - (c) Name and designation of the person who first reported the case and the date on which he did so.
 - (d) What action did the village council take before arrival of the range inspector to prevent spread of the disease?
7. (a) When did the range inspector last visit the village?
- (b) How many deaths were there in the village?
 - (i) Since the range inspector's last visit.
 - (ii) Since the commencement of the preceding month.
 - (iii) How many of the deaths were registered as due to fever and to ensure that you consider might be confused with the toxic, miasmatic, purpuric, pneumonic and intestinal forms of plague?
8. Was the patient examined—
 - (a) By any medical officer and by whom and when?
 - (b) What symptoms of plague were noticed?
 - (c) Brief history as given by medical officer or as ascertained by medical officer.
9. (a) Was the patient isolated?
 - (i) What accommodation was provided for him?
 - (ii) Is he treated, if so, by whom?
 - (iii) What objections, if any, exist for his being removed to plague hospital or being treated by ambulance?
 - (iv) Is it necessary to provide him with ration, if so, how was he provided for, pending orders?
 - (v) What ration was ordered?
10. Note names of contacts—
 - (a) The relationship to the patient and age.
 - (b) Which of the contacts are in actual attendance on the patient?

- (c) Was complete list of contacts given to village council for observation, if so, when?
- (d) What steps have been taken in respect of segregating or observation of contacts?
12. (a) Was the infected house vacated, if so, when?
- (b) (i) Were the house, clothing and other property disinfected, if so, how?
- (ii) Were openings made in the roofing for free entrance of air and sunlight?
- (c) What "Samans" were found in it and how were they disinfected?
- (d) Were all rats and rubbish burnt?
- (e) Was the corpse buried or burnt?
- (f) How deep was the body buried?
- (g) How far was the burial ground from human dwellings and water sources?
- (h) If the patient is alive, what arrangements were made for disinfection of clothing in use, personal collection and disposal of fecal matter and urine, spots, rags and bandages soiled with discharges?
- (i) Who were the corpse-bearers and were their persons and clothing well disinfected?

Number of plague cases in the village up to date (including previous year).

Year	Imported		Indigenous	
	Indians	Europeans	Indians	Europeans
1901-02				
1902-03				
1903-04				
1904-05				
1905-06				
1906-07				

13. Are measures being taken to kill rats and destroy the cesspools by fire? Describe them and state degree of success.
14. Are rats plague-infected?
15. Have steps been taken to verify the diagnosis of plague in the human being or rats by bacteriological examination or otherwise?
16. General remarks

Date

Range Inspector.

Plague Report.

From

The range inspector.

Date of dispatch.

Date of receipt by Superintendant.

Remarks by the Superintendant as to—

- (i) Whether he inspected the case and supervised the operations.
- (ii) If not, why not?
- (iii) Any other remarks

Date of dispatch to plague officer.

Superintendant.

Date of receipt by plague officer.

Remarks as to when he visited the village, where the ambulance is stationed, etc.

Date

Plague Officer.

A-17

APPENDIX II-P.

Destruction of Plague Records.

(See Rule 511.)

Description of records.	When to be destroyed.
1. Daily reports relating to passports.	At the same time as the passports to which they relate.
2. Daily intimations furnished to the district medical and sanitary officer by the medical officer in charge of a railway inspection station under Medical Rule 9.	
3. Daily intimations furnished to the district medical and sanitary officer by passport-inspecting officers under Medical Rule 11.	
4. Intimations of change of residence of persons while under observation.	
5. Daily reports of plague cases and deaths in the Mypore taluk.	At the close of the month succeeding that to which they relate.
6. Daily reports of plague cases and deaths in Bangalore.	
7. Weekly reported plague cases and deaths in the Bombay presidency and the Hyderabad States.	
8. Weekly returns of deaths in most epidemics.	
9. Daily telegrams of plague cases received by the Collector and the district medical and sanitary officer under Medical Rule 71.	After one year.
10. Weekly diaries of plague inspections and sanitary inspectors in charge of observation circles.	
11. Daily reports of passengers inspected and of those detained at railway inspection stations.	After one year.
12. Weekly returns of inoculations received from the district medical and sanitary officer.	
13. Weekly returns received from divisional officers of breaches of passport rules dealt with by them.	

APPENDIX II-Q.

Distribution of Spare Copies of Printed Orders of Government.

(See Rule 511.)

- A. Collector's office (three copies).
- B. Divisional officers (each one copy).
- C. Treasury deputy collector (one copy).
- D. Tahsildars (each one copy).
- E. Deputy tahsildars in independent charge (each one copy).
- F. District medical and sanitary officer and civil surgeon (one copy).
- G. Additional medical officer on plague duty (one copy).
- H. Medical officer in charge of plague inspection station (one copy).
- I. Special plague officers (each one copy).
- J. Municipalities (each two copies).
- K. President, district board (one copy).
- L. Tahsil boards (each one copy).

APPENDIX II.B.

(See Rule 14.)

PART I.—*Allowances of Officers deputed to Playas Duty.*

Class of officers.	Particulars.	Allowances.
A. Military officers and troops.	(a) When employed on guard duty.*	Nil.
	(1) When employed on security duty, such as searching, searching, bag, inspecting, etc., etc.	Rs. 100 a month.
	(2) Combined British and Indian officers of over 5 years' service.	Rs. 200 a month.
	(3) Combined British and Indian officers under 5 years' service.	Rs. 100 a month.
	(4) British non-commissioned officers.	Rs. 10 a month & extra ration money per day.
	(5) British privates.	Rs. 10 a month & extra ration money per day.
	(6) Native officers.	Rs. 10 a day.
	(7) Native non-commissioned officers.	Rs. 10 a day.
	(8) Natives.	Rs. 10 a day.
	(9) Followers.	Rs. 10 a day for each man.
	(10) Followers.	Rs. 10 a day for each man.
	(11) Followers.	Rs. 10 a day.
	(12) Followers.	Rs. 10 a day.
B. Indian officers employed on playas duty.	(a) Officers of the Indian Medical Service in military or civil employ.	Consolidated pay according to the following scale— <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>Rank.</p> <p>Commissioned pay per annum.</p> <p>Uncommissioned pay per annum.</p> <p>Captain .. 300</p> <p>Captain after three years' service .. 350</p> <p>Captain after seven years' service .. 400</p> <p>Captain after ten years' service .. 450</p> <p>Major .. 500</p> <p>Major after three years' service .. 550</p> <p>Colonel .. 600</p> </div> <div> <p>Rs. 100 a month.</p> <p>Rs. 100 a month.</p> <p>Rs. 100 a month.</p> <p>Rs. 100 a month.</p> <p>Rs. 100 a month.</p> <p>Rs. 100 a month.</p> <p>Rs. 100 a month.</p> </div> </div>
	(b) Commissioned officers other than those of the Indian Medical Service.	Rs. 100 a month.
	(c) Uncommissioned officers in military or civil employ.	Rs. 10 a day.
	(d) Uncommissioned officers in military or civil employ.	Rs. 10 a day.

* When the troops employed on playas duty have been performing guard and security duties in the same place together, that is to say, when most of the duty has been performed on a security duty, while others have been doing guard duty, the latter being interchangeable, all the troops should be paid allowances. On the other hand, when the duties assigned to any one body of troops have been exclusively of the nature of guard duty, no allowance should be granted. The allowances shall be paid only on the days on which the troops are actually employed on playas duty or during subsequent security duty given or when on duty. All essential cases should be referred to the special orders of Government.

† Medical officers when only duty is the inspection of all the playas proposed and not confined to any special duty for conducting operations at night watches.

‡ A part back allowance will be paid to a part allowance of one-third of a month's pay for each Sunday service holiday on which he is specifically required to inspect the playas in connection with playas. Each member of the post back allowance will be entitled to a part allowance in the same manner of pay. The allowance will be given only in cases where no compensation holiday is provided and shall not exceed one-third of the salary of the highest relative duty in the number of inspections made by him on the holiday or those holidays.

PART I.—Allowance of Officers deputed to Pledge Duty—cont.

Class of officers	Particulars	Allowance.
B. Medical officers who are employed as pledge duty—cont.	(a) Senior military assistant surgeons with the honorary rank of Captain or Lieutenant.	Rs. 1 per diem, together with house and allowances for two of four quarters) at Rs. 10 a month.
	(b) Military assistant surgeons in civil or military employ in any station in I.O.	Rs. 2 a day, in addition to any salary, allowances or house charges they may have been drawing at the time of their deputation to pledge duty and which they would have received in their last for such deputation.
	(c) Military assistant surgeons in civil or military employ on pay not exceeding Rs. 115.	Rs. 2 a day.
	(d) Civil assistant surgeons.	Rs. 2 a day.
	(e) Civil apothecaries.	Rs. 31 a month or on the rate of men, who at the time of their deputation were in independent charge the full charge of persons of their grade.
	(f) Hospital assistants employed as pledge surgeons.	Rs. 10 per diem.
C. Medical officers, doing pledge work in addition to their ordinary duties.	(1) Medical assistants engaged on other pledge duty.	* In 12 a month. This allowance will be in addition to house-rent or free quarters according to rules if employed on the place. If employed on the ship, a consolidated cash allowance of one-third of the pay will be paid, but no house-rent or house-allowance will be admissible. A daily allowance of Rs. 12 per diem will be paid if the hospital assistant, but other than purely stationary duties, provided a reasonable pay is mentioned and not.
	(2) Civil medical officers.	5 Each local allowance, not exceeding one-third of the salary, or pay in kind in such case by Government. The allowance should be given only to officers whose additional pledge work, such as that of casual preparation of passengers by land or railway, or security parties, fire, and outside the regular of their ordinary duties and not to officers whose ordinary and legitimate work, such as that of attending on the sick in hospital, has been increased owing to the extension of pledge.
	(3) Medical sub-officers.	
	(4) Nurses or midwives.	

* This allowance will be admissible irrespective of whether the hospital assistant was in receipt of a regular allowance or not at the time of his deputation to pledge duty. No separate allowance will, however, be paid in lieu of charge allowance and no deputation allowance be given if he is still in.

† An allowance shall be paid if a suitable pay may be drawn by a post holder office for every day referred by the post office in his day of his service in which he is necessarily required to inspect a vessel in connection with pledge. In the case of the post holder this allowance may be drawn only in case of inspection of vessels being outside the regular business of a suitable allowance, in addition, may be drawn by a post holder office when he is required to attend the inspection of vessels at a special rate on a holiday or other holiday, but in no case shall any post holder office draw any additional allowance whatever may be the number of inspections made by him on that day.

‡ See rule 2 on the previous page.

§ When the additional pledge work of a medical sub-officer is so heavy as to necessitate the use of a messenger, such as police may be provided for him by the post holder agent. The actual charges incurred in the payment of him shall be deemed to be "Contingencies."

PART I.—*Allowance of Officers detailed to Pique Duty—cont.*

Class of officers	Particulars	Allowance
D. Pique <i>expans</i> men belonging to the self, whole and other departments.	(i) Detailed in non-military areas.	Allowance of 90 per cent. of the pay & Rs. 750 fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 1500 (where applicable) the permanent pay in the pay and allowances does not fall below the Rs.
	(ii) Detailed in military areas.	Same as in the case of D. (i), but minus the fixed travelling allowance.
E. Unemployed <i>in</i> submarine staff.		Allowance of 90 per cent. of the salary in the grade of only when the subordinates are on pique duty.

Note.—(1) The instructions issued in G.O. No. 384 Mysore, dated 16th June 1955, rule the matter of temporary appointments and the place of destination allowance to be as follows.

(2) The temporary allowance of the 3 per cent. (maximum) under article 10 of the Civil Medical Code is not payable in the case of hospital admission on pique duty.

PART II.—*Salaries of Officers temporarily substituted for Pique Duty.*

Designation.	Salary.	Remarks.
A. Subject <i>consider</i> armed medical officers.	Rs. 500 a month (on addition to their pension which will continue to be a military charge).	The officer must have retired before the 1st July 1954, and his employment must be either on pique duty or in a post which is filled, in the ordinary way by means of the officer, who would, in ordinary course, be available for duty, being employed for pique duty. The system must require the previous sanction of the Government of India.
B. Temporary English <i>Armed</i> Officers.	Rs. 500 a month in whole salary as may be fixed on their agreement with the Secretary of War.	
C. Retired military <i>unemployed</i> medical officers.	One of these grades at the rate of retirement of Rs. 100 allowance subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 a month. In special cases the final Government order may be fixed to Rs. 500. A retired honorary commissioned officer of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department is entitled to double fixed-rate travelling allowance by road, and eight months' leave by road.	The officer should be required to produce certificates of pique duty and their appointment should be in the final sanction. He must be present and working on pique duty.
D. Unemployed <i>medical</i> officers.	Each year and according to the 10th a month in the temporary duty, with travelling allowance to add from the place to which they are posted at the rate of Rs. 1000 (maximum) for the journey by rail and return by rail.	The term of employment may, subject to their final sanction and agreement, be for a period of three months, the appointment being terminable after the expiry of the first two months by a written notice given to either the Government or the officer.

Part II.—Salaries of Officers temporarily stationed for Plague
Duty-rates.

Designation.	Salary.	Remarks.
D. Deputising medical officers.	Pay Rs. 400 + bonus + allowance of Rs. 8 a day. With travelling allowance to and from the place to which they are appointed.	
E. Private hospital apothecary.	Pay assigned to the corresponding grade at hospital attached to Government service (+ Rs. 10 per unit, bonus) with compensation for quarters.	
F. Medical hospital assistant.	Pay of this grade at the time of assignment (in addition to their pension).	
G. Lady nurses attached from England.	(1) Rs. 110 a month in addition to five quarters, fuel, light and pocket money, commencing from date of embarkation to India. (2) Double fare for passage to and from country in duty. (3) Railway passage when proceeding by steamer from one port of India to another on duty.	If five quarters are not provided, an allowance of Rs. 2 a day should be paid.
H. Qualified European or Native nurse locally recruited.	Each per cent. annually according to Rs. 10 a month with five quarters or Rs. 10 per month rent.	When the women attend on plague patients, a boarding allowance of Rs. 1-0-0 a day in the case of Europeans and Europeans, at one rate in the case of Europeans should be paid. When employed on duty attending a communicable outbreak of fever about which a lock-out was and notwithstanding the longest hiring of vehicles, they may be paid actual conveyance, a lightness comparative of the 'lock-out' fare provided in article 10 of the Civil Service Regulations. For terms on which such native women may be retained, see R.O.P. No. 1087 P, dated 20th December 1914.
I. Private practitioners appointed to plague hospitals in municipal towns.	Rs. 75 a day + Rs. 10, bonus allowance.	Such practitioners should usually be Europeans or Europeans. They need not be appointed unless the outbreak of plague requires a special degree of care, in such case Rs.
L. Private practitioners appointed to plague hospitals in rural areas.	Rs. 60 per + Rs. 30, bonus including allowance, + Rs. 15, bonus allowance.	
M. Plague inspectors.	[As in Appendix H.B.]	
N. Other temporary appointments including special assistants.	Such rates as would be sufficient to induce persons to take up the appointments.	Special assistants are not eligible for any allowances, and should be engaged from private practice at the rate of their services.

APPENDIX II-B.

Pay and Allowances of Plague Inspectors.

[See Rule 141.]

Plague inspectors will be—

- I. Certified sanitary inspectors;
- II. Hospital assistants; or
- III. Men specially trained for plague duty.

I.—Certified Sanitary Inspectors.

Certified sanitary inspectors are those who have the qualifications prescribed in the rules published under G.O. No. 1153 L., dated 19th September 1923.

Plague inspection for range work should generally be recruited from this class. A list of men available for duty will be kept by the Sanitary Commissioner by whom they will be posted for plague work on the requisition of and in consultation with Collectors. When such an inspector has been posted, further control as the post of the Sanitary Commissioner will cease, and he should not

G.O. No. 1294 L., dated 27th September 1926.

be withdrawn or transferred by the Sanitary Commissioner without the consent of the authority employing him and in the case of a local fund official whose appointment is precarious without the sanction of Government.

Pay and Allowances.

The pay and allowances of a certified sanitary inspector on plague duty will be regulated as follows:—

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| (a) When employed as a range inspector in a rural area. | Rs. 45 pay + Rs. 11 plague allowance | |
| (b) When employed as a district inspector (engaged in a rural area). | Rs. 48 pay. | When employed in the municipalities of Cochin, Calicut, or Madras, or in the municipalities of the Malabar District, he will be entitled to draw a special allowance of one-third of the pay. |
| (c) When employed as a district inspector in a municipality. | Rs. 45 pay + Rs. 11 plague allowance. | |
| (d) When employed as a district inspector in a municipality. | Rs. 48 pay. | |

Note.—(a) A Government servant transferred to local fund as municipal service for employment as plague inspector will draw 6 per centum pay plus 10 per cent, thereof, provided that the aggregate is not less than Rs. 45 and not more than Rs. 48, as well as the allowances admissible under that part of the schedule for the class of duty performed.

(c) The emoluments of a certified sanitary inspector engaged for plague work from local fund as municipal service, whose temporary or permanent pay is less than Rs. 45, will be regulated under the rules as to deputation allowances issued under G.O. No. 316, Government, dated 19th June 1921.

II.—Hospital Assistants.

The allowances of a hospital assistant employed as a plague inspector will be as follows:—ordinarily the services of only third-class hospital assistants should be used for range work:—

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| (a) Third-class hospital assistants— | | |
| (i) When employed as a range inspector in a rural area or as a district inspector in a municipality. | Rs. 40 pay + a special allowance of Rs. 10 is a special allowance of Rs. 10 + Rs. 10 special plague allowance | |
| (ii) When employed as a district inspector in a rural or employed in a municipality. | Rs. 45 + Rs. 10 special plague allowance | |
| (b) Hospital assistants of other than third class. | Given pay + Rs. 10 special plague allowance. A pay increase may be paid if the hospital assistant has other than primary stationary duties, provided a pay is not received and paid. | If employed in the municipalities the hospital assistant will be entitled to draw a deputation allowance of one-third of the pay, but no deputation allowance will be admissible. |

* The special plague allowance will be admissible irrespective of the fact whether the hospital assistant was in receipt of a deputation allowance or not at the time of his deputation to plague duty. No special allowance will, however, be paid in the case of change of location or even deputation allowance for deputation in addition.

III.—Men specially trained for Plague Duty.

There are men who are selected locally by the Collector for training and after being trained specially for plague duty by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner receive certificates from the latter as to their fitness for employment as plague inspectors. Their pay and allowances will be regulated as follows:—

(a) A member of the permanent establishment in superior service, whether belonging to the Reserve or other branches of the Government service, employed as a range inspector in a rural area will draw a minimum pay of Rs. 35 plus a pay allowance of Rs. 15. But when employed as a disinfection inspector in a rural area he will draw only a minimum pay of Rs. 35; no pay allowance will be granted, but when travelling on duty a daily allowance of Rs. 8 under article 1063 of the Civil Service Regulations up to a maximum of Rs. 8 a month or, at the discretion of the Collector, a fixed monthly allowance of Rs. 8 may be granted.

(b) A member of the permanent establishment in local fund or municipal service employed as a plague inspector in a rural area will draw in addition to his salary in such service only a deputation allowance in accordance with the rules issued in G.O., No. 394, Financial, dated 10th June 1934, plus a pay allowance of Rs. 35 per month, if employed as a range inspector, or a daily allowance of Rs. 8 when travelling, under article 1063 of the Civil Service Regulations up to a maximum of Rs. 8 a month or at the discretion of the Collector, a fixed monthly allowance of Rs. 8 if employed as a disinfection inspector.

(c) A private person employed as a plague inspector in a rural area will draw such pay not exceeding Rs. 20 as the Collector may fix. When employed as a range inspector he may be paid a pay allowance of Rs. 15, and if employed as a disinfection inspector, he may be paid when travelling a daily allowance of Rs. 8 up to a maximum of Rs. 8 a month, or a fixed monthly allowance of Rs. 8, at the discretion of the Collector.

Note.—(1) A pay in excess of Rs. 15 may be granted to those men who are only at command under article 1013 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations.

(2) All plague inspectors employed in the Plague will be entitled to draw a consolidated bill allowance calculated at one-third of their pay.

(3) In the case of a person specially trained who is employed on plague duty in a municipality or a union, the pay shall not uniformly exceed the following scale:—

(a) *Range Inspector*.—Rupees 25 for a charge of about 5,000 inhabitants (or 1,250 houses).

Rupees 30 for a charge of about 6,500 inhabitants (or 1,625 houses).

When employed in the District, Outpost and/or Kolahukud Municipality he will be entitled to draw a bill allowance of one-third of the pay plus pay allowance of Rs. 15 per month.

(b) *Disinfection Inspector*.—Rupees 41 plus Rs. 15 pay allowance.

When employed in the District, Outpost and/or Kolahukud Municipality he will be entitled to draw a bill allowance of one-third of the pay.

(c) *Disinfection Inspector*.—A range or disinfection inspector appointed as a disinfection inspector will draw the pay he received as range or disinfection inspector and no special allowance will be granted for doing disinfection work.

(d) A member of the permanent establishment in the superior service of Government who is specially trained for plague duty, will be paid the following emoluments when employed as a plague inspector in a municipality or union, subject to the maximum rates prescribed in clause (ii):—

(i) When employed as a range inspector, a minimum pay of Rs. 25 per month.

(2) When employed as a divisional inspector, a minimum pay of Rs. 30 plus a pay allowance of Rs. 15 per annum.

(3) A pay in excess of the limits mentioned in clauses (1) and (2) can be granted only if admissible under article 153 (a) (i) of the Civil Service Regulations.

(4) A member of the permanent establishment in local, land or municipal service who is specially tasked for plague duty and employed as a plague inspector in a municipality or union, will draw in addition to his salary in such service only a deputation allowance, in accordance with the rules issued in G.O., No. 784, Financial, dated 14th June 1904. A pay allowance of Rs. 15 per annum will be granted to him if he is employed as a divisional inspector.

Note.—The instructions issued in G.O., No. 344, Financial, dated 10th June 1904, as to the creation of temporary appointments and the grant of deputation allowances to persons employed on plague duty, should be carefully followed.

APPENDIX II-T.

List of Plague Charges.

(See Rule 119.)

PROVISIONAL—REFERENCE.

3. Local Revenue—Charges of District Administration.

General Establishments—

Salaries.
Establishment.
Allowances.
Contingencies.

Sub-divisional Establishments—

Establishment.
Allowances.
Contingencies.

(1) Cost of additions to office establishments of various offices necessitated by plague.
(2) Pay and allowances of temporary additions to the permanent staff necessitated by plague.

15. Post Office—District Post Charges.

Establishments.
Allowances.
Contingencies.

(3) Additional post establishments for serving plague camps.

15. General Administration—Civil Secretariat.

Chief Secretariat—

Establishment.

Local and Municipal Department—

Establishment.

(4) Extra establishment required for dealing with plague correspondence.

19-A. Law and Justice—COURTS OF LAW—Criminal Courts.

Charges of Stationary Sub-

Magistrate.
Special Sub-Magistrate.
Temporary Establishment.
Allowances.
Contingencies.

(5) Court required in consequence of plague.

20. Police.

Provincial Police.
District Executive Force.
Railway Police.

(6) Additional police employed in consequence of plague.

24-A. MEDICAL—Medical Establishment.

Medical and Sanitary Officer—	(7) Extra allowances on account of plague of medical officers and subordinates performing plague duties in addition to ordinary duties.
Reserve Medical Subordinate—	
Allowance	

24-B. MEDICAL—Sanitation and Vaccination.

Sanitary Department—	(8) Extra establishment employed in the office of the Sanitary Commissioner in connection with plague work.
Establishment.	

24-C. STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

Government Press	(9) Cost of printing passports and passes at the Government Press.
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PROVINCIAL—DUECE.

24-D. MEDICAL—Grants for Medical Purposes.

Salaries—	(10) Pay and allowances of medical officers and subordinates including clerks and para-medical officers exclusively employed on plague duty in connection with the inspection and observation of travellers by sea and by railway and the segregation and medical treatment of such as are affected or suspected to be affected with plague, at airports, or at railway stations notified as railway inspection stations in the Port St. George Gazette.
Salaries of Plague Commissioners, gazetted medical officers and military officers.	
Plague allowances of gazetted medical officers and military officers.	
Salaries of subordinate medical officers.	
Plague allowances of subordinate medical officers.	
Exchange construction allowance.	(11) Temporary establishments authorized for the purposes mentioned in No. (10).
House-rent allowance.	(12) Grants for the construction, etc., of private plague hospitals.
Local allowances.	(13) Cost of construction of sheds and cost of medical stores, disinfectants, carbon paper, etc., required solely for the purposes specified in No. (10).
Establishments—	(14) Pay and allowances of military officers whose services are formally placed at the disposal of the Civil Department for employment on plague duty and of clerks and servants attached to them wherever they may be employed.
Allowances—	(23) Pay and allowances of Government officers other than those mentioned in items Nos. (10) and (24) whether belonging to the Indian Civil Service, Forest, Survey, Customs, Salt or other departments, specially deputed by Government for employment in connection with plague measures, and clerks and servants attached to them; also the emoluments of medical men and women procured from Europe and clerks and servants attached to them.
Travelling allowances of gazetted officers.	
Travelling allowances of non-gazetted officers and establishments.	
Supplies and Services—	
For construction and repair of buildings.	
Contribution to private hospitals.	
Dining charges.	
Cost of instruments, medicines and disinfectants.	
Hospital clothing and bedding.	
Other hospital equipment and consumables.	

Contingencies—
 Travel charges.
 Service postage.
 Do. telegrams.
 Purchase of furniture.
 Repairs of do.
 Office expenses.
 Miscellaneous.

(16) Extra allowances as account of plague of military officers and men who serve on the strength of their regiments though detached for plague duty, and all extra expenditure due to their detention. If in the case of men only their services are utilized for purposes mentioned in No. (13).

The extra allowances as account of plague of military officers are debitable to provincial, whether they are engaged for purposes mentioned in No. (10) or not.

The extra allowances as account of plague of commissioned medical officers in military service performing plague duty in accordance in addition to their own should be borne by the Military Department.

LOCAL—INDIRECT.

18 J. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—General Establishment of Local Funds.

Establishments.
 Allowances.
 Contingencies.

(17) Extra establishment employed in local fund offices.

20-A. MEDICAL—Medical Establishment.

District Medical and Sanitary Officers' establishment—
 Establishments.
 Allowances.
 Contingencies.

(18) Additions to the office establishment of district medical and sanitary officers.

21-B. MEDICAL—Hospital and Dispensaries.

Salaries.
 Establishments.
 Allowances.
 Supplies and Services.
 Contingencies.

(19) Extra expenditure in existing hospitals and dispensaries due to plague.

MEDICAL—Sanitation and Vaccination.

Sanitation and Vaccination—
 Establishments.
 Allowances.
 Supplies and Services.
 Contingencies.

(20) Additions to the existing sanitary staff for plague work.

LOCAL—DIRECT

Salaries—
 Salaries of subordinate medical officers.
 House-rent allowances.
 Plague allowances.
 Establishments—
 Matrons and nurses.
 Compensations.
 Ward attendants and servants.
 Staffkeepers.

(21) Pay and allowances of medical subordinates, clerks and post-mortem officers employed in plague hospitals and at railway stations not notified as railway inspection stations in the Port St. George Gazette and at non-frontier inspection stations.
 (22) Cost of observation staff consisting of plague inspectors, plague inspectors and their peons.
 (23) Ambulance staff.

Establishments employed at plague camps and road border inspection stations and at railway stations not notified as railway inspection stations in the Port St. George Gazette.	(24) Cost of camp establishments, superintendents and gamasiehs and casual servants.
Allowances—	(25) Cost of construction of plague hospitals and "observatories," "isolation," "health" and "safe" camps. The cost of sheds constructed in camps should be borne by Government funds.
Travelling allowances.	(26) Cost of stretchers, medical stores, disinfectants, comforts and furniture and clothing for plague hospitals.
Supplies and Services—	Non. (31) b; (37) must be understood as relating to expenditures for purposes other than those specified in No. (18).
• Petio, amputations and repairs of buildings.	(27) Excess expenditure due to the detention of troops on plague duties other than those specified in No. (10)—see also No. (18).
• Food and repairs.	(28) Rewards for the destruction of rats.
• Diets, charges.	(29) Cost of carbon paper supplied to passport-drawing officers at railway stations not notified as railway inspection stations in the Port St. George Gazette.
• Clothing and bedding.	
• Out of medicines and instruments and disinfectants.	
• Other hospital necessities.	
• Conveyances—	
• Purchase of furniture.	
• Repairs of do.	
• Tent charges.	
• Postage charges.	
• Telegraph charges.	
• Office expenses.	
• Miscellaneous.	

APPENDIX II-C.

Madras Command Order No. 810, dated 27th October 1903.

(See Rule 14.)

Summary—Plague.—The following rules, proposed by the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, in connection with the provisions to be taken on account of plague when troops are infected areas more or less than infected or not, and which the Government of India have no objection to be adopted by the Madras Presidency, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

• Rules for the Management of Troops Inhabiting Infected Areas Prescribed by the Localities—Issued by the Madras Presidency.

• Rules for the Management of Troops Inhabiting Infected Areas Prescribed by the Localities—Issued by the Madras Presidency.

I.—Troops close off by the medical authorities by their own and families or those of soldiers.

(a) If possible, ten days previous to departure, all infected areas shall be out of bounds for all concerned.

(b) On a date as close to that of departure as possible, all clothing and property to be carried with the troops and followers of a susceptible nature, shall be disinfected in the presence of the medical officer in medical charge of the troops. A certificate signed by him to this effect shall be forwarded to the plague local authority at the place of final arrival.

(c) The implementation of paragraph (b) having been satisfied, the troops may proceed to their intended destination, subject to the following provisions being observed subsequent to their departure:—

(i) At the first passport-drawing station in the Madras Presidency passed through, the officer in command shall give a complete list of all troops and of all persons accompanying them and shall bind himself to ensure his full authority to cause their health state to be fully ascertained and to report promptly to the nearest plague local authority the occurrence of plague or of any suspicious suspicion of plague. To meet this requirement, the officer shall sign a triplicate certificate in

the form attached (A); to the triplicate should be attached, signed by him, the nominal roll of the troops under his command and of all persons accompanying them. This shall be forwarded by the passport-examining officer to the declared place of final destination.

(ii) The medical officer in medical charge of the troops or, if no medical officer be with the troops, the senior officer in charge, shall each day, during ten days, arrange to inspect the troops under his command and all persons accompanying them without exception and shall certify as to their state of health by using the list form B. When the passport-examining officer of the locality visited is not a medical officer, the medical officer in charge of the troops or, if there be not one, the senior officer in command of the troops shall send the list duly signed by him to the passport-examining officer for counter-signature in confirmation of the fact that it had been so the day of his report by him.

(iii) When halting at a village or town where the passport-examining officer is a medical officer, the medical officer of the troops shall arrange to conduct an inspection as to the state of health of the troops and those accompanying them in the presence of the passport-examining officer; but, if no medical officer be in charge of the troops, the senior officer in command shall arrange in consultation with the passport-examining officer for the conduct by that officer, at his presence at a reasonable time of day, of such inspection of the troops and of those accompanying them.

* II.—Troops below fifty in number accompanied by their wives and families or those of following:

(a) After conforming with Rule I (a) and (b), the troops and all accompanying them shall individually be subject to Rule 2 of the Statute Plague Regulations in force outside the Presidency Town, and the officer in command in consultation with the medical officer if there be one, shall find all necessary facilities for their observance.

III.—Troops accompanied by their families, followers and their families

(a) If, within the period of twelve months, the troops or the followers or their families have not suffered from indigenous plague:

(i) As far as possible, ten days previous to departure, all infected areas shall be out of bounds.

(ii) The troops, their families, their followers and their families shall vacate their tents on a date as close to that of departure as feasible and encamp upon a clean area and not be allowed to return to the tents or to any part of the infected locality.

(iii) They shall be detained in camp only for such period as will enable the medical officer in charge to supervise the disinfection of all clothing and susceptible property and to grant a certificate that this has been duly carried out in respect to the property of all troops, their families, their followers and their families, and servants of officers.

(iv) As soon as the process of disinfection is completed, they shall be subject to Rule I (i), (ii), (iii).

(b) If, within a period of twelve months, the troops or their families, their followers or their families have suffered from indigenous plague:

(i) The troops, their families, their followers and their families shall be encamped and segregated on a clean area for a period of ten days subsequent to such time as may be necessary for the complete disinfection of the clothing and susceptible property of the troops, their families, their followers and their families, and of servants of officers, under the supervision of the medical officer in charge. During this period, their health state must be daily observed by the officer in medical charge. If the health state of the persons thus observed gives rise to suspicion of plague, a special report should be made by the medical officer to the General Officer Commanding through the usual channel.

(ii) The requirements of sub-section (i) having been observed, the troops, their families, their followers and their families shall be subject to the requirements of Rule I (a) (i), (ii), (iii).

(c) If, within a period of three months, the troops or their families, their followers or their families have suffered from indigenous diseases :

(5) The intention to move them to any locality in the Malabar Presidency should be brought to the notice of the Government of Malabar by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Force.

A
TIMOTHY

Please Parent:

(1) Subject of *Hakana Fuma* (Hakana Fuma) is from within the Presidency Zone 1.

1. Number of Prospect.
2. District.
3. Station of issue.
4. Date of arrival.
5. * Number of men (Total).
6. * Number of women (Total).
7. * Number of children (Total).
8. Whence coming (give district, taluk and village).†
9. Destination and residence during the next seven days (give district, taluk and † village).
10. To whom the triplicate copy of the passport sent.

I declare the information set forth above to be correct, and I do hereby bind myself (a) to inspect or cause to be inspected this aforementioned pumpout daily, for the next seven days, before the pumpout examining officer of the place where I may be for the following (b) or to grant the necessary evidence that this has been done, (c) to report to the said officer before departure any change in the condition of the aforementioned persons during the said period of seven days, and (d) to deliver to the said officer this pumpout on the expiry of the said period.

Note

Signature of the Officer
in charge of Troop

Declared and signed before me:

Results

Signature and designation of
Officer issuing the Permit

Last Page: 33

[illegible]

* To the diploma should be attached a complete medical report.

2. The above rules do not extend beyond the Madras Presidency proper, and in those Military Districts which lie partly in the Madras Presidency and partly in the Bombay Presidency, the rules are to be applied only to the portion which is situated within the Madras Presidency.

3. The Madras Presidency should be taken as comprising the following Civil Districts:—

Madras.	Tiruchinopoly.	Kalicut.
Chingleput.	Madurai.	South Canara.
Vilupputam.	Tamilnelli.	North Arcot.
Chidambaram.	Coimbatore.	South Arcot.
Kannur.	Cuddalore.	The Nilgiris.
Nellore.	Karikal.	Salem.
Chingleput.	Arasikere.	
Tanjore.	Belur.	

APPENDIX II-V.

G.O. No 655, Financial, dated 29th September 1905.

[See Rule 122.]

Resolved,

3. The quarterly statements of audited plague charges *Direct and Indirect* under the heads Provincial, Local and Miscellaneous, which are submitted to Government by the Accountant-General, under paragraph 10 of G.O. No. 421, Financial, dated the 1st July 1904, should, for the future, contain the following statements only:—

(a) Under Provincial an abstract statement of *Direct and Indirect* charges under each major head showing expenditure by districts in form A appended to these proceedings;

(b) Under Local a statement in form B appended to these proceedings giving totals of *Direct and Indirect* expenditure for each district without details;

(c) Under Miscellaneous a statement in form C appended to these proceedings showing expenditure for each municipality;

(d) A summary in this form at present in use showing the charges incurred on account of salaries of officers and establishments employed on plague duty forming part of existing departments but not replaced by substitute; and

(e) A statement in the form at present in use showing the reliable distribution by districts of plague expenditure among district boards.

A. M. P. 1991.

Interest of Dwell and Indirect Flights Charges allowed by districts the salaries for 199 -400 and the salaries for, and the
preference totals of expenditure under, each head for the quarter ending the _____ 1881

[illegible]

The information in tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840

B.—LOCAL.

Abstract Statement of Direct and Indirect Plague Charges showing by districts the estimates for 190-190 and the estimates for, and the progressive totals of expenditure under, each head during and up to the quarter ending the 30th 190

Districts	Indirect.					Direct.				
	Estimates for the year 190-190.	Estimates for the quarter.	Expenditure up to the commencement of the quarter.	Expenditure during the quarter.	Total expenditure to the end of the quarter.	Estimates for the year 190-190.	Estimates for the quarter.	Expenditure up to the commencement of the quarter.	Expenditure during the quarter.	Total expenditure to the end of the quarter.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..										

The estimates in columns 2 and 7 should be the estimates which enter into the totals of the Civil Budget Estimates. Columns 4, 5, 8 and 10 need not be filled up during the first quarter.

C.—MUNICIPAL.

Statement of Plague Expenditure showing the estimates for 190-190, the estimates for, and the progressive totals of expenditure up to the quarter ending the 30th 190

Districts.	Local bodies.	Municipalities.	Estimates for the year 190-190.	Estimates for the quarter.	Expenditure up to the commencement of the quarter.	Expenditure during the quarter.	Total expenditure to the end of the quarter.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..							

Columns 6 and 8 need not be filled up during the first quarter.

APPENDIX II-W.

Instructions for the forwarding of Material to the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Gaidig.

PLACES

A.—HUMAN PLACES.

Specimens from which material suitable for examination may be obtained.

1. Spleen or Liver—

- (a) In fatal cases.
- (b) Where it is possible to perform post-mortem of these organs during life.

2. Spleen.—In Baboon plague.

3. Spleen.—In Pseudo-plague.

4. Peritoneal fluid.—When nothing else is available.

The preparation of specimens.

Material for cultural tests. This will be necessary only in special cases. It is essential in sending such material that it be surrounded by sufficient ice to ensure its reaching Gaidig without decomposition. Such material will in general be sent only as a result of correspondence on the subject when special directions will be given.

2. In all ordinary cases "Slides" should be forwarded.

Preparation of a film from the spleen.

(a) Dip one or two slides in water and clean them thoroughly with a clean soft cloth. Lay the prepared slides on one side out of the way of dust, etc.

(b) Remove the spleen as if a complete post-mortem examination is not made extract the spleen by passing the hand through an incision over the left costal margin. Remember that the spleen may be dragged backwards and upwards by the stomach if this organ is collapsed.

When for any reason even a modified post-mortem examination is not possible one may resort to puncture with a large needle. In this procedure it is very difficult to be sure that the spleen has really been tapped. It is also extremely difficult as a rule to get blood from a spleen after death. It is best therefore, if driven to use a needle, to puncture the larger and more engorged liver.

(c) With a knife or more conveniently still with a pair of scissors cut into and remove with the aid of a forceps a piece of the spleen about the size of a small pea. Holding this piece of tissue in the forceps wipe it three or four times along one of the clean slides forming three separate streaks. Avoid escape of blood by "dabbing" the piece of tissue when this is necessary on the slide before proceeding to make the streaks.

In the case of the spleen this is usually not necessary.

(d) Wipe the slide in the air until everything is quite dry.

(e) Wrap the slide in white paper. Write particulars on the outside of the packet and despatch in one of the boxes provided by the Institute for the purpose.*

* Note.—Slides and boxes for forwarding specimens can be obtained by ordering at the King Institute. Specimens should be marked "plague spleen" and addressed "Inspectionist, King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Gaidig."

The following form of subject is suggested—

Please supply in—

Notes

A box will be sent with empty test slides.

With more than 12 slides each 4 boxes will sufficiently be used at a time, and when slides are more in excess of this number are required, they should be obtained from the Kinet Medical Stores Depot.

Designable address "The Gaidig."

Preparation of fluid from the liver.

Adopt the same procedure as for the spleen taking care to get rid of as much of fluid before opening.

To puncture the spleen during life—

(1) Use an ordinary hypodermic needle.

(2) Do not use any antiseptic but had the syringe if necessary.

(3) Eject a small drop of the blood obtained on to a slide and make a film as for peripheral blood.

To obtain material for examination from lobes.

(a) Clean several slides.

(b) Clean the skin over the lobe with a little soap and water and a clean towel. This is important as the skin of the groin and axilla contains many organisms which are liable to increase the difficulty of diagnosis when a minute quantity of fluid only is obtained.

(c) Holding the lobe with the left hand plunge the needle well into the same taking care to avoid such dangerous structures as the diaphragm artery. Before doing anything further allow the needle to remain a few moments in the tissue. Withdraw the point of the needle very slightly and pull out the piston of the syringe.

It is often difficult to get any fluid whatever from a gland. In such cases the only procedure is to allow the needle to remain in for some minutes.

(d) Do not draw the needle too far out. Now withdraw a little blood drawn in from the skin fluid on the withdrawal of the needle for gland juice.

(e) If there is any doubt as to the origin of the fluid obtained this should be stated on the specimen as it may be possible microscopically to confirm or dispute such doubts.

An alternative method much to be preferred where it can be carried out is to cut down upon the gland, divide it, and take a scraping from the cut surface. In cases where diagnosis is of infinite importance this is by far the best procedure as it will yield almost certain evidence, both positive and negative, regarding plague.

Do not be misled with pus from a discharging lobe or from a suppurating lobe if less advanced lobes are present. Pus from an old lobe may very well contain no recognizable plague bacilli whilst pus from a lobe which has been discharging for some time is scarcely likely to contain bacilli.

In fatal cases in addition to smears from the spleen any enlarged glands should invariably be incised and smears made from the cut surface.

To prepare films of peripheral blood.

(a) Clean one or two slides and rub up the shaft of a needle (surgical or sewing).

(b) Clean a finger of the patient by rubbing it gently with a wet cloth and carefully drying it.

(c) Hold the finger between the thumb and first finger of your left hand and compress gently to drive the blood to the tip where you are going to prick.

(d) Prick, and when a drop about the size of a match head has exuded lower a clean slide upon it taking care not to "dab" the slide on the skin.

(e) As quickly as possible, taking the slide in the left hand and the point of the needle in the right lower the shaft of the needle on to the drop and spread this over the slide in a thin film by passing the needle slowly and in one sweep from left to right. If the result is not satisfactory use another slide.

(f) On another slide or if necessary on the same slide at one end collect another drop of blood and spread this with the end of the needle over an area equal to that of a two-anna piece. When quite dry wrap in paper and label.

General cautions regarding films.

- (1) Do not touch over any specimen with a slide or cover glass.
- (2) Never use a slide without having first thoroughly cleaned and carefully polished it.
- (3) Never omit to wrap film in paper before placing in the box for despatch.
- (4) Do not nail, paste over with paper or otherwise deface the box. All that is necessary is to tie it round with a piece of twine and wrap neatly in a wrapper.

Interpretation of results.

(1) Do not send a film of peripheral blood with the idea that you have done all that is required to enable the case to be diagnosed. The plague bacillus appears as a rule to be found in the peripheral blood of plague patients. The absence of the plague bacillus from such a specimen therefore really means very little and certainly does not exclude plague.

As a rule the sending of peripheral blood only is an omission on the part of the Hospital Assistant or other concerned who if more energetic could as a rule forward more likely materials such as excreta from the spleen of fatal cases, excreta from buboes, etc.

(2) Sputum as a rule contains countless organisms some of them closely resembling in appearance the plague bacillus. Fortunately when plague bacilli are present at all they are in large numbers and give a characteristic appearance to the specimen which enables the pneumonic type of plague to be detected readily by microscopical examination. There is in sputum however always the possibility—

(3) That it is not derived from the lungs at all but only from the throat or even the mouth.

(4) That plague organisms are easily and cannot with certainty be detected on account of the multitude of other organisms.

(5) That bacilli bearing a close resemblance to plague may be present and so render a guarded opinion necessary.

(6) Microscopical examination of a bubo prior to excision gives almost certain evidence as to plague. The only error likely to occur is that fluid supposed to be from the gland is really from the thrombus around it or even blood from the skin sucked in when the needle is withdrawn.

It is on account of the sometimes attaching to puncture that cutting down upon the gland is so much to be preferred when a great deal turns upon the diagnosis.

Old buboes which have become parastatic may or may not show the plague bacillus since this organism is apt to be killed off.

(7) The examination of specimens of the spleen or in default of this the liver of a fatal case is most likely to give definite results. Almost all fatal cases tend eventually to become septicaemic and the absence of bacilli from the spleen and liver is extremely strong evidence against the case being one of plague. On the other hand in no examination except that of a fresh bubo can such definite positive evidence of plague be obtained as in films from an unobscured spleen. Where decomposition is advanced a guarded opinion is often necessary since the plague bacillus rapidly disappears under such circumstances and even if present is considerably altered in appearance.

II.—Hot Plates.

(a) While rules should not be formulated unless there are special reasons for such a procedure. If rules are made while they should be packed in sufficient ice to allow them to reach quickly and uncompromised. Bats may also be sent in spirit. In this case the abdomen should be opened and at least one pint of spirit be used for each rat. This method of sending material should only be adopted when no other procedure is possible.

(b) Material sent for diagnosis should always, if possible, be in the form of films.

To make a skin from a suspected rat.

(a) Lay the rat on its right side and with a plaid of wool dipped in weak spirit wine over its side of the belly which lies opposite. This will keep the hair from interfering with the subsequent dissection.

(b) Flanking up a large fold of skin with a forceps and with a pair of scissors cut this off. If the whole chest/ventral skin and muscle over the abdomen be included in the fold one end of the incision will expose the viscera with the small pleuragic spleen lying upon them.

(c) Remove the spleen with the forceps and lay it upon a slide.

(d) Strip off a small piece about the size of a pea and make a hole through on a clean glass slide as described under "Human Plague."

(e) Dry and wrap in paper.

Push up and skin away with the viscera folds of skin over the groin, arils and beneath the jaws. If enlarged glands are seen, cut these in two and make access by drawing the cut surface of the gland thence across a clean slide.

Interpretation of results.

(1) If the rat is very putrid plague bacilli even if present have probably disappeared. The remark "many putrefactive organisms present" may be taken therefore as showing that the result of examination is little.

(2) If a rat found dead, but not markedly decomposed, shows no plague bacilli in the spleen it is probably not a plague rat.

(3) In some cases owing to putrefaction, etc., the plague organisms cannot be diagnosed with certainty. Under such circumstances a guarded opinion is necessarily to be given.

(4) In some cases organisms closely resembling plague occur in rats. Where typical plague bacilli are not present a guarded opinion will always be given.

APPENDIX II-X

*Rules for the use of Cyllin**A. In disinfection for plague—*

1. Directions for carrying out disinfection as laid down in the Plague Inspector's Manual should be followed in using the solution of cyllin exactly as though it were a solution of permanganate of potash, remembering that cyllin does not corrode metal and is easily miscible in water.

2. To prepare cyllin solution—

(a) If cyllin be supplied in a drum, open this by cutting round the top of the bung with a hammer and chisel or with a tin-sprenger keeping close to the edge. Remove the cork with care; use a wooden plug to fit the opening and keep plugged when not using the drum.

(b) Put an ordinary one-bucket to within 2 inches of the brim with water—in this add six ounce measures full of cyllin. This will make 2 gallons of 1 in 500 solution equivalent to the same quantity of 1—1,000 permanganate. Call this ordinary strength.

(c) To make a stronger quantity Pour eight bucket-fulls of water (filled to within 2 inches of the brim) into a large cask; add 1 cask (8 ounces) of cyllin; this will make a solution equal to 1—1,000 permanganate solution.

(d) When required add two ounce measures full of cyllin to a bucket or two casks in eight bucket-fulls making a solution equal to 1—500 permanganate of potassium. Call this double strength.

8. To disinfect—

Floors and Walls.—The ordinary strength except in the case of a snowing floor when strong solution should be used.

When *flages* discharges (scabies, blood, faeces, etc.) have soiled the floor or other situation use strong solution having not the disinfectant freely and mopping the floor with a sweep brush or other suitable substitute. Scrub articles of furniture, etc., with a scrubbing brush or cloth.

Clothing.—Cast into ordinary solution for half an hour. Stir about once or twice and see that they are thoroughly soaked with the fluid.

The solution will not injure ordinary clothing.

Curtains or other articles that require disinfection for pieces by fluid disinfectant should be first disinfected with ordinary solution and then thoroughly scrubbed over with a liberal supply of the same.

Wash.—Use ordinary solution—

B. For General Disinfection—

1 ounce of cyllin to 8 gallons of water will make disinfectant solution equivalent in strength to 1—1,000 perchloride of mercury.

2 ounces of cyllin to 2 gallons of water will make a disinfectant equivalent to 1—500 perchloride of mercury.

Use the stronger solution for typhoid or choleraic stools or whenever the disinfectant is mixed with acid or liquid matter.

For cleaning out latrines, flushing drains, disinfecting barrows, etc., use the weaker solution.

For clothing use weaker solution.

For instruments use weaker solution.

APPENDIX II-Y.

Description of the "Seneca Knapsack Sprayer."

[A booklet by Mr. H. M. Larnar.]

Among the many forms of spraying machines which have been produced and sold, the knapsack machine made also for use on the ground as a brush machine is pre-eminent for all round usefulness. In India where spraying is a regular means of checking insect pests in almost unknown, this machine fills most needs and is the most useful pattern for general work. Its cost, parts, &c. beyond the reach of the cultivator, and its small size and simplicity prohibits its use on large tracts, but for work on crops such as coffee, tea, cotton, cereals, oil seeds, vegetables, etc., this machine is by far the most practical and efficient. Knapsack machines are made by a variety of firms in Europe and the United States. As a rule, the American machines are far ahead of others in efficiency, and especially one pattern of knapsack machine which can also be used on the ground. The combination of knapsack and brush machine is a great advantage and has led to the selection of the Seneca machine as the best for introduction into India.

The machine consists of a small hand pump with an air chamber fitted on to a copper reservoir holding four imperial gallons (one American tin-full). A length of rubber tubing terminates in a nozzle which breaks up the liquid into a fine spray. At the top of the reservoir is an opening for pouring in the wash, fitted with a fine strainer.

For use as a knapsack it is placed on the back, the straps passing over each shoulder. The hose passes over the right or left shoulder as desired, and is worked in one hand, the nozzle being held in the other hand.

For use on the ground the short handle is placed in position in place of the hose.

Fully charged, the machine weighs about forty pounds.

The machine remains in good order for years; there are two rules for keeping it in order,—

Four is sent only through the strainer, pump clear water through the works after use to clean it.

The only repairs likely to be necessary are either to the gland at the top of the pump, which requires repacking or to the base of the reservoir, which may require mending if the lead is wrenched and torn out of the copper.

As the whole apparatus is of brass and copper, insecticides and fungicides may be used in it without fear of corrosion.

One man can carry the machine on his back, pump and do the spraying; in practice it is found better to employ two men, one to hold the machine and pump, the other to work the nozzle. When the machine is to be refilled, they change. From an acre of cotton to five acres of ground crops can be covered in one day. The machine can be obtained for Rs. 45 from MacDougal Bros., Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Port St. George, March 20, 1909.

No. 105-P.—In accordance with notification No. 103-P., published on pages 250-252, Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 23rd March 1908, the following revised lists of places considered areas and of passport stations are published:—

A.—PLACES CONSIDERED AREAS.

1.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Towns or towns.	District.	Taluk.	Towns or towns.
Cannalore.	Cannalore.	Cannalore Gowripatti. Kottampalayam. Vellakulam. Chennelgumali. Ramanthalam. Kolluppal. Tayampuram.	Salem.	Hosur.	Alur. Gummalu. Gurukul. Kannanur. Mangaluru.
	Kolluppal.				
Madurai.	Coimbatore.	Calicut. Gowripatti. Kann.	Kannur.	Kannur.	Kannur. Mangaluru. Ramanthalam.
	Coimbatore.				
Nagapattinam.	Coimbatore.	Wellington Cantonment. Ottumund.	Nagapattinam.	Nagapattinam.	Nagapattinam.
	Ottumund.				

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Isolated localities.		Presidency or Province.	Isolated localities.	
	Districts and Taluks, and Towns of 40,000 or more inhabitants.			Districts and Taluks, and Towns of 40,000 or more inhabitants.	
I. Mysore.	The whole Province. 1. Southern Division— (a) Districts— Channarayana. Channarayana. Channarayana. Channarayana. Channarayana. Channarayana. (b) Taluks— Channarayana. Channarayana. Channarayana. Channarayana. Channarayana. Channarayana.		II. Bombay.	1. Southern Division— (a) Taluks— Bombay City. Bolarum port. Shahapur town. Y. Shapur.	
II. Bombay.	(a) Districts and Taluks— Channarayana. Channarayana. Channarayana. Channarayana. Channarayana. Channarayana. (b) Taluks— Channarayana. Channarayana. Channarayana. Channarayana. Channarayana. Channarayana.			2. Central Division— (a) Districts— Channarayana. Channarayana. Channarayana. Channarayana. Channarayana. Channarayana. (b) Taluks— Channarayana. Channarayana. Channarayana. Channarayana. Channarayana. Channarayana.	

[illegible]

B.—FERRY STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Singamali.	Perampalam.	Kumbakonam.	Wan Hill.
Puducherry.	Parakkalali.	Puduk.	Karim.
Chidambaram.	Ingudi.	Kalliyi.	Mangalore.
Tiduvadi.	Kandhappan.	Colicut.	Mangalore.

The Mysore Railway.

Channarayana.	Walloo.	Kovil.	Paga Hill.	Channarayana.
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Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Channarayana.	Krygan.	Malabar.	Pachin.
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2. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. General officers should be given in the instructions contained in G.O. No. 1172 P., dated 30th May 1908.

Port St. George, March 26, 1909.

No. 1172 P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Pondicherry in the Province of the North Arcot District, if persons from the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the annual Mankhampuram festival and cattle fair.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1883, the Governor in Council prohibits the holding of the cattle fair and also the attendance at the said festival of fair from the 25th April to the 10th May 1909, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be treated as offenders.

Field St. George, March 22, 1948.

No. 118-P.—Statement showing Plague Suspects and Deaths in each District of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 20th March 1899

[illegible]



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 12.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1909.

[PART, 2ND SERIES.]

Part I.—Educational Department.

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Preliminary Examination for Teachers' Certificate, December 1909.—Supplemental List of Candidates passed.
Upper Secondary Examination, December 1909.—List of Candidates.

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 26, 1909.

No. 45.—Miss Florence Florence Thomas, Assistant Inspector of Girls' Schools, Madras Girls' High School, combined privilege leave and leave on private affairs for six months from or after the 1st April 1909, under articles 128, 129 and 137 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Fort St. George, March 26, 1909.

No. 46.—Mr. William Henry James, Principal, College of Engineering, Madras, twelfth for eight months in destination of the evening summer session of the College, under articles 127 and 134 (4) of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENT.

Port St. George, March 29, 1909.

No. 45.—The Hon'ble Mr. Andrew Edmund Chelmsford Street, L.O.S., to be the President of the Victoria Technical Institute, over Mr. J. N. Ashmore, C.A.S.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

POSTINGS.

Port St. George, March 29, 1909.

No. 46.—

Mr. Arthur James Mayhew, B.A., Deputy Director of Public Instruction, to act as Inspector of European and Teaching Schools during the absence of Mr. E. W. Middleton on leave or until further orders.

M.R.Sy. Anna Chidambaram Prameswartham Aiyar Aiyangar, B.A., Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, to act as Deputy Director of Public Instruction, over Mr. A. I. Mayhew. To join on the expiry of his previous leave.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 47.—M.R.Sy. Anna Chidambaram Prameswartham Aiyar Aiyangar, B.A., to act in the Indian Educational Service.

PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

POSTINGS.

No. 48.—

M.R.Sy. Anantaji Vithapadi Vadayanchi Aiyar Aiyangar, B.A., Lecturer, Kumbakonam College, to act as Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, during the absence of M.R.Sy. L. C. Williams Pillai Aiyangar, B.A., on leave or until further orders.

M.R.Sy. Abai Anantharam Aiyangar, B.A., Assistant Lecturer, Kumbakonam College, to act as Lecturer, Kumbakonam College, over M.R.Sy. A. S. Vasudevan Aiyar Aiyangar.

Mr. Clarence Anwaras Wilkinsons, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bellary, to act as Lecturer, Rajahmundry College, over M.R.Sy. T. T. Sivakumaran Sankar Aiyangar on other duty or until further orders.

M.R.Sy. Durgam Yaramala Venkatarao Sankar Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Lecturer, Rajahmundry College, to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bellary, over Mr. C. A. Williams.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 49.—M.R.Sy. Abai Anantharam Aiyangar, B.A., to act in the sixth grade of the Provincial Educational Service.

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, March 29, 1909.

No. 50.—The Governor in Council is pleased to sanction, in pursuance of all rules previously prescribed, the following revised rules for the College of Engineering, Madras:—

RULES RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTION AND WORKING OF THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MADRAS.

Object.

1. The College, which is affiliated to the Madras University, affords theoretical and practical instruction in subjects qualifying for the professions and callings of civil engineers, mechanical engineers, upper subordinate engineers, lower subordinate engineers, surveyors and draftsmen, in view of filling places for employment in such capacities by Government, by Local Boards and Municipalities, and by other agencies.

2. Students of the higher course in engineering are, at the same time, prepared for the B.E. degree examination of the Madras University.

Control.

3. The responsibility for the discipline and management of the College is vested in the Principal, under the control of the Director of Public Instruction.

Board of Visitors.

4. A Board of visitors, consisting of a President and three members, shall for the present be constituted to advise the Director of Public Instruction and the Government. The Board shall be composed as follows:—

President—The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

Members—The Chief Engineer, Madras Railway Company.

The Chief Engineer, Madras Port Trust.

The President of the Faculty of Engineering of the Madras University, or a member of the Faculty to be nominated by the Syndicate if the President of the Faculty is already included in the Board under any of the foregoing designations.

Secretary—The Principal of the College.

Staff.

5. The staff shall consist of a Principal, two professors of engineering, a professor of mathematics and sciences, and an adequate number of lecturers and demonstrators. There shall also be a workshop instructor with foreman assistants, and an instructor in drill and gymnastics. Special lecturers may also, when necessary, be employed with the sanction of Government.

College Year, Vacations and Holidays.

6. The College year shall consist of—

(a) A first term extending from about the 15th July to about the 15th October. The last ten days of the term shall be devoted to inspection tours.

(b) A second term extending from about the 15th October to about the end of April. A survey camp lasting about a month shall be deemed immediately after the Christmas holidays.

(c) A vacation extending from about the 1st May to about the 14th July as may be notified by Government.

7. When any of the above term dates fall on a Saturday or Sunday they may be varied at the discretion of the Principal to an extent not exceeding two days.

8. The specified holidays for Christmas and Easter shall be enjoyed, and the usual holidays allowed by Chapter VII of the Educational Rules, Fifth Edition, shall apply as far as the special character of the College may permit.

9. The first and second terms together constitute a College Session.

Classes.

10. The College shall contain the following classes:—

(i) *Engineer Class*—for the training of (a) civil engineers, and (b) mechanical engineers.

(ii) *Upper Subordinate Class*—for the training of upper subordinates for the Public Works Department, Revenue Department, Local Boards and Municipalities.

(iii) *Lower Subordinate class*—for the training of lower subordinates, surveyors and draftsmen for the Public Works Department, the Survey Department, Revenue Department, Local Boards, Municipalities, Railways, etc.

Courses of Instruction.

(i) **ENGINEER CLASS (CIVIL AND MECHANICAL).**

11. The courses of instruction shall extend over four years, of which three shall be spent in the College and the fourth abroad on works. The course in the College shall be both theoretical and practical. Theoretical instruction shall be conveyed by lectures; while the practical work shall consist of surveying in the field, drawing, and work in the workshops and laboratories.

The course of study shall be the same for Civil and Mechanical Engineer students during the first year. Civil Engineer students shall spend the final year in a Public Works Division and Mechanical Engineer students in an Engineering workshop.

12. The subjects of study and the marks assigned to each shall be as follows :—

Other Eventual Claims

Research 2

(A) Mathematics—		Marks
Pure—		
Algebra .. .	.. .. .	25
Geometry .. .	.. .. .	25
Measurement .. .	.. .. .	25
Trigonometry .. .	.. .. .	25
Ce'ebra .. .	.. .. .	100
Applied—		
Aerostatics .. .	.. .. .	75
Kinetics .. .	.. .. .	75
Hydrostatics .. .	.. .. .	75
Total .. .		450

* (b) Known—		Total									
Chemistry	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Physics	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Geology	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
		Total									
		453									

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Epilogue—

Geometrical Drawing	150
Freehand and Model Drawing	180
Building Drawing (1st Year)	180
Machine Drawing do	180
Surveying do	180
Applied Mechanics	150
Construction	150
Hydraulic Engineering	150
Drawing	150
Surveying	150
Engineering Laboratory	150
Workshop	150

Total = 8,850

Physical Exercise 100-105.6

Grand Total	5,036
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Mechanical Engineering Class

Branch I

[illegible]

(H) Belgium		1956		1957	
Chemistry	100
Physics	100
				Total	100

Engineering—

Branch II.

	Marks
Geometrical Drawing	150
Free-hand and Model Drawing	100
Bookling Drawing (1st year)	100
Mechanics Drawing (2d.)	100
Surveying (1st year)	150
Applied Mechanics	400
Mechanical Engineering	600
Drawing	800
Engineering Laboratory	600
Electrical Engineering	400
Electrical Laboratory	300
Workshop	300
Total	4,500
Physical Exercises	100
Grand Total	4,600

12. Sessional examinations shall be held at the end of the first and second years, at which portions of the above subjects shall be finally disposed of. The marks awarded at these examinations shall be included in the final total. All students must satisfy the Principal of the College in practical surveying and laboratory work.

13. In order to pass the sessional examination at the end of the first year, a student must obtain half the marks awarded at that examination. To pass the sessional examination at the end of the second year, he must obtain half the aggregate marks awarded at that end and the previous sessional examination. To pass the final examination he must obtain half the total marks allotted in the whole course, and, in addition, 33 per cent. of the marks assigned to each branch. A student who fails to obtain qualifying marks at a sessional or final examination shall not be promoted or pass out, but must either leave the College or join the class division next below his own. Such students shall be ineligible for scholarships, prizes or guaranteed appointments. No student shall be permitted to remain more than four years in the College. Students who obtain not less than two-thirds of the total marks shall be declared to have passed with honours, and all other successful students to have passed.

14. Students shall be expected to proceed themselves for the first examination in Engineering of the Madras University at the end of their second year of study, and for the B. E. degree examination towards the end of their practical course.

15. Students who are successful at the College final examination shall proceed to the practical course. Civil Engineer students shall be attached to a Public Works Division where large works are in progress, and will be regularly instructed in the preparation of materials, the practical details of construction, the management of labour, and the system of accounts. Mechanical Engineer students will proceed to the Public Works Workshops. One Mechanical Engineer student will be permitted work year to year in the Machine and Southern Mahratta Railway Locomotive shops at Parnapur, the instruction being offered in the order of merit at the final examination. The premium will be Rs 500, of which half will be defrayed by the Educational Department, the other half being met by the student. The premium will cover a course of two years, of which one year is compulsory. Other Mechanical Engineer students may attend at Parnapur on payment of the full premium. All students shall receive lessons in riding during the practical course.

30 UPPER SUBORDINATE CLASS.

16. The course of instruction shall extend over four years, of which three shall be spent in the College and the fourth on works. The sciences in the College shall be both theoretical and practical. Theoretical instruction shall be conveyed by lecture, while the practical work shall consist of surveying in the field, drawing, and work in the workshops.

17. The subjects of study and the marks assigned to each shall be as follows:—

BRANCH I.—MATHEMATICS.

	Marks.
1. Arithmetic (100), 2. Algebra (100), 3. Geometry (100), 4. Mechanics (100), 5. Plane Trigonometry (100)	500

BRANCH II.—ENGINEERING.

	Marks.	Marks.
1. Drawing—Freehand and model drawing (100), geometrical drawing (200), machine drawing (400), building drawing and estimating (400)	600	
2. Applied mechanics	200	
3. Construction	200	
4. Hydraulic engineering	200	
5. Mechanical engineering	200	
6. Surveying—Surveying with chain, compass and plane table (150), levelling (150), theodolite surveying (200)	500	
	3,000	
Workshop Practice	200	
Physical Exercises	200	
	3,400	

19. A seasonal examination shall be held at the end of each year at which portions of the above subject shall be finally disposed of. The marks awarded at these examinations shall be included in the final total. All students must satisfy the Principal of the College in practical surveying.

20. In order to pass the seasonal examination held at the end of the first year, a student must obtain half the marks available at that examination. To pass the seasonal examination at the end of the second year, he must obtain half the aggregate marks available at that and the previous seasonal examinations. To pass the final examination he must obtain half the total marks allotted in the whole course, and, in addition, 85 per cent. of the marks assigned to each branch. A student who fails to obtain qualifying marks at a seasonal or final examination shall not be promoted or put out, but must either leave the College or join the class division next below his own. Such students shall be ineligible for scholarships, prizes or guaranteed appointments. No student will be permitted to remain more than four years in the College. Students who obtain not less than two-thirds of the total marks shall be declared to have passed with honours, and all other successful students to have passed.

21. Students who are successful at the final examination shall be attached for one year to Public Works divisions where large works are in progress, and shall be regularly instructed in the preparation of estimates, the practical details of construction, the management of labour, and the system of accounts. They shall receive lessons in riding during the practical year.

(B) LOWER SUBORDINATE CLASS.

22. The course of instruction shall extend over three years. Theoretical instruction shall be covered by lectures, while the practical work shall consist of surveying in the field, drawing, and work in the Workshops.

23. The subjects of study and the marks assigned to each shall be as follows:—

	Marks.
(1) Drawing—Freehand and model drawing (100), Geometrical drawing (100), Machine drawing (150), Building drawing and estimating (200)	700
(2) Applied Mechanics	150
(3) Construction	150
(4) Surveying—Surveying with chain, compass and plane table (150), levelling (150), theodolite surveying (200)	500
Workshop Practice	150
Physical Exercises	150
	2,000

24. A seasonal examination shall be held at the end of each year at which portions of the above subjects shall be finally disposed of. The marks awarded at these examinations shall be included in the final total. All students must satisfy the Principal of the College in practical surveying.

25. In order to pass the seasonal examination held at the end of the first year, a student must obtain half the marks available at that examination. To pass the seasonal examination at the end of the second year, he must obtain half the aggregate marks available at that and the previous seasonal examinations. To pass the final examination he must obtain half the total marks allotted in the whole course. A student who fails to obtain qualifying marks at a seasonal or final examination shall not be promoted or put out, but must either leave the college or join the class division next below his own. Such students shall be ineligible for scholarships or prizes. No student will be permitted to remain more than four years in the college. Students who obtain not less than two-thirds of the total marks shall be declared to have passed with honours, and all other successful students to have passed.

Strength of Classes.

36. The number of students to be admitted annually shall uniformly be limited to 20 in the Engineer class, 30 in the Upper Subordinate class, and 50 in the Lower Subordinate class.

Admissions and Withdrawals.

37. All applications for admission shall be submitted in a prescribed form.

38. Admission shall be once a year, on the 15th July (unless that date falls on a Saturday or Sunday, when the students shall join on the following Monday) for all classes.

39. The Principal may refuse admission to any candidate whose previous conduct has not been satisfactory. His order shall be subject to appeal to the Director, whose decision shall be final.

40. Withdrawals in the case of scholarship-holders shall, except for good and sufficient reasons, be allowed only on completion of the course for which the scholarships have been awarded.

Qualifications for Admission.

(i) ENGINEER CLASS.

41. Candidates must have passed the B.A. degree examination of the Madras University with Mathematics or Physical Science (II-A) as an optional subject or an examination accepted by Government as equivalent thereto, and must be under 22 years of age on the 30th June of the year of admission. The number of candidates admitted annually shall not ordinarily exceed twenty. If the number of applicants exceeds twenty, admission shall be regulated by selection by the Principal. Persons who present themselves for the B.A. degree examination in Mathematics or Physical Science (Group II-A of Part II) during the year of application for admission to the college may register their names, but their eligibility for admission will be contingent on their passing the examination.

42. Candidates otherwise qualified, but whose age exceeds the maximum above laid down, may be admitted, with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, if the strength of the class permits. Students so admitted shall be ineligible for guaranteed appointments and for scholarships and prizes.

43. The fee for registration for admission shall be Rs. 5, which will under no circumstances be returned. Applications will be received by the Principal up to the last day of May. The names of the candidates to be admitted shall be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

(ii) UPPER SUBORDINATE CLASS.

44. Candidates must have passed the First Examination in Arts or Intermediate examination of the Madras University or an examination accepted by Government as equivalent thereto, and must be under 22 years of age on the 30th June of the year of admission. The number of candidates admitted annually shall not ordinarily exceed thirty. If the number of applicants exceeds thirty, admission shall be regulated by selection by the Principal. Persons who present themselves for the Intermediate examination during the year of application for admission to the college may register their names, but their eligibility for admission will be contingent on their passing the examination.

45. Candidates otherwise qualified, but whose age exceeds the maximum above laid down, may be admitted, with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, if the strength of the class permits. Students so admitted shall be ineligible for guaranteed appointments and for scholarships and prizes.

46. The fee for registration for admission shall be Rs. 4, which will under no circumstances be returned. Applications will be received by the Principal up to the last day of May. The names of the candidates to be admitted shall be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

(iii) LOWER SUBORDINATE CLASS.

47. Candidates must have passed the Matriculation examination of the Madras University, or an examination accepted by Government as equivalent thereto, and must be under 22 years of age on the 30th June of the year of admission. The number of candidates admitted annually shall not ordinarily exceed fifty. If the number of applicants exceeds fifty, admission shall be regulated by selection by the Principal. Persons who present themselves for the Matriculation examination during the year of application for admission to the college may register their names, but their eligibility for admission will be contingent on their passing the examination.

48. Candidates otherwise qualified, but whose age exceeds the maximum above laid down, may be admitted, with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, if the strength of the class permits. Students so admitted shall be ineligible for guaranteed appointments and for scholarships and prizes.

49. The fee for registration for admission shall be Rs. 3, which will under no circumstances be returned. Applications will be received by the Principal up to the last day of May. The names of the candidates to be admitted shall be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

(iv) *Age Classes.*

43. The selected candidates of all classes shall join the college on the 15th July (unless that day falls on a Saturday or Sunday, when they shall join on the following Monday), and shall each on that day deposit with the Principal—

(a) a sum of twenty, to be drawn against for matriculation and books, which shall be for the English class Rs. 120, for the Upper Subordinate class Rs. 100, and for the Lower Subordinate class Rs. 80;

(b) a health certificate from a gazetted Government Medical officer to the effect that the candidate is fit for the outdoor work of the Public Works department, and that he has had small-pox or has been vaccinated;

- (c) his University diploma or certificate;
- (d) testimonials of good character covering the last two years;
- (e) satisfactory evidence of age;
- (f) a leaving certificate from his last college or school.

Military Students.

44. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's British service will, to the number of five annually, be admitted to the college. They must hold a first-class Army School certificate. If more than five candidates apply, selection will be made by the Principal, who will give preference to those who have professed a trade. Candidates must be of thoroughly good character, well recommended by their commanding officers, and under 26 years of age on the 30th June of the year of admission. They must have had not less than two years' service prior to the date of admission to the college. Applications will be received by the Principal up to the last day of May. Each candidate's application shall be forwarded by his commanding officer to the Principal, and shall be accompanied by the following documents relating to the candidate:—

- (a) extract from regimental detailed's and court-martial books for the whole period of service;
- (b) extract from company detailed's book for the preceding two years;
- (c) statement of the trade followed by the candidate before enlistment;
- (d) statement that the candidate holds a first-class Army School certificate;
- (e) statement whether the candidate is married or unmarried;
- (f) certificate of good eye-sight, sound health and unimpaired constitution, signed by a medical officer in the following form:—

I certify that I have carefully examined d. B., and that to the best of my belief his eye-sight is good and he has no disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity, affecting him, or likely to affect him, for outdoor employment as an Upper Subordinate in the Public Works Department.

None.

Disgraces.

45. The selected candidates shall join the college on the 15th July, and bring with them—

- (a) a descriptive roll;
- (b) the record of service;
- (c) a last-pay certificate;
- (d) last clothing and bedding certificates;
- (e) a certified list of clothing and necessaries in their possession when quitting their regiment;
- (f) a certificate of the marriage, if any, furnished to them at the Government expense, etc., on leaving their regiments to proceed to India;

46. When not furnished with earnings to enable them to join, a certificate shall be given to this effect, and they shall then receive travelling allowances at the rate of one rupee per mile. A double allowance shall be granted to married men if they are accompanied by their wives.

47. The selected candidates shall on joining attend as probationers for one year during which they will prepare for a college qualifying examination in Mathematics, English and Elementary Drawing. Probationers who fail to pass this examination shall at once report to their corps. Those who pass shall join the first year Upper Subordinate class as regular students.

48. While studying at the College military students shall be considered as doing duty, and shall receive on the strength of their respective regiments, without prejudice to their promotion and other advantages until they are appointed to the Public Works Department. They shall uniform of their rank and regiment at the College, shall wear the uniform or soldier's absence, of the Superintendent of Military students. They shall receive, whilst at the College, the same pay as with their regiments, including good-conduct pay when entitled to it, together with sickness or compensation in lieu, and a College allowance of Rs. 11 per month to cover extra messing and other expenses. They shall be exempted from the payment of College fees, and shall for civil subsistence, but shall be eligible for medals and prizes. They shall not complete any student in the regiment for insufficient progress or unsatisfactory conduct.

45. Military students who pass the final examination at the end of the course of study shall be appointed Apprentice Officers for one year. During this period they shall retain their position as students, and shall continue to be borne on College and regimental lists. Their military pay and clothing shall be drawn from the Military Department by the Executive Engineer of the division in which they are attached. The apprentices shall be provided with free quarters or compensation in lieu, and shall receive a small allowance sufficient to bring their total consolidated pay up to Rs 50 per annum. Married men shall receive in addition the usual regimental allowances for wife and children. Any apprentice who is satisfactorily reported on shall revert to his corps. Military apprentices shall receive travelling allowances at the rate of two annas per mile, or in case of portions of the journey performed by railway, at one pice and a half per mile for the journey from Madras to the site of the work to which they are posted, and for all journeys performed on transfer during their apprenticeship.

47. At the expiration of the year of apprenticeship the Military apprentices shall, in the order of merit determined by the College final examination and to the extent of the requirements of the Public Works Department, be appointed to the permanent establishment as first-grade clerks for employment in the Public Works Department in a subsequent year, but shall be liable for service at any time. An extra allowance of Rs 100 shall be granted to Military apprentices on their appointment to the Public Works Department.

Fees.

48. *Station fee*.—The following shall be the fees payable in advance by students while at the College. Free shall, under no circumstances, be returned unless a student has been admitted to the Institution:—

Class	Periodical rate.	Periodical rate (Rs.).
Engineers' class	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Subordinate class	100	15
Lower Subordinate class	70	5

49. *Special fee*.—A contribution of Rs 4 per annum shall be made by each student to the College Reception Club. The riding school fee for students of the Engineer and Upper Subordinate classes shall be Rs 15. The premium payable for mechanical engineer students at Parramatta is laid down in rule 18.

Scholarships, Stipends and Prizes.

(1) FUNDING CLASSES.

50. *Government scholarships*.—Two scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 15 each will be annually awarded in each of the three subdivisions. At the commencement of the first year of study they will be granted by the Director of Public Instruction on the recommendation of the Principal. At the beginning of the second and third years they will be awarded to the two students who obtain the highest marks at the annual examinations. A third scholarship of the monthly value of Rs. 15 will be awarded annually in each subdivision by the Director of Public Instruction on the recommendation of the Principal to a student who does not hold one of the first-mentioned scholarships, preference being given to a Mohammedan or Indian Christian, or a European or Persian, in the order named. One scholarship of Rs 20 per annum, tenable for three years, may, under Government Notification, dated 15th August 1902, be awarded annually to a European or Eurasian student at the beginning of the second year of study.

51. *Other scholarships*.—The Government of Mysore awards Engineering scholarships annually of Rs. 30 per annum tenable for three years. The University scholarships founded by the Maharajas of Travancore and Cochin, of the value of about Rs. 20 per annum, tenable for the minimum period necessary to qualify for the B.E. degree, may be held by students of the Engineer class. All these scholarships are tenable only by students who are subjects of the States mentioned.

52. Scholarships may be reduced or forfeited for misconduct, illness, or want of progress.

53. A gold medal will be awarded to the student who passes highest at the final examination. Prizes will be given to students who display proficiency in special subjects.

54. During the year of practical training subsistence allowances of Rs 30 per annum for Europeans and Europeans, and Rs. 25 per annum for Indians shall ordinarily be granted; but these amounts shall be increased to Rs. 60 and Rs. 37½ per annum respectively in the case of students posted to hill stations. The grant of subsistence allowance shall be contingent on the good conduct and satisfactory progress of the student; and on proof of misconduct or absence the allowance may be withdrawn by the Principal on the recommendation of the Executive Engineer or the officer in charge of workshops. Travelling allowances to students joining or on the works shall be drawn at the rates sanctioned for officers of the third class under the Civil Service Regulations.

* They shall, when posted to hill stations, also draw a local allowance of Rs. 10 per annum.

(II) UPPER SECONDARY CLASS.

50. *Generalist scholarships*.—Two scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 10 each will be awarded annually in each of the three class-divisions. At the commencement of the first year of study the scholarships will be granted by the Director of Public Instruction on the recommendation of the Principal. At the beginning of the second and third years they will be awarded to the two students who obtain the highest marks at the annual examinations. A third scholarship of the monthly value of Rs. 10 will be awarded annually in each of the three class-divisions by the Director of Public Instruction on the recommendation of the Principal, to a student who does not hold one of the first-named scholarships, preference being given to a Mahomedan, or Indian Christian, or a European or European, in the order named. One scholarship of Rs. 15 per annum, payable for three years, may, under Clause Notification, dated 12th August 1902, be awarded annually to a European or European student at the beginning of the course of study.

51. *Waller scholarship*.—A scholarship of the value of about Rs. 14 per annum is payable for three years by a student who is a native of the Malabar, South Canara or Nilgiri district, and who possesses a fair knowledge of Malayalam or Canara.

52. Scholarships may be reduced or forfeited for misconduct, idleness or want of progress.

53. A silver medal will be awarded to the student who passes highest at the final examination. Prizes will be given to students who display proficiency in special subjects. The "Lingua" prize of the value of about Rs. 20 shall be given annually in honor to the silver medalist of the year.

54. During the practical course scholarships of Rs. 30 per annum for Europeans and Europeans, and Rs. 20 for Indians shall annually be granted; but these amounts shall be increased to Rs. 40 and Rs. 30 per annum respectively in the two subsequent years to all students. The grant of scholarship allowance shall be contingent on the good conduct and satisfactory progress of the student; and on proof of misconduct or idleness the allowance may be withdrawn by the Principal or the recommendation of the Executive Engineer. Travelling allowances to students passing on or on the way will be drawn at the rates sanctioned for officers of the third class under the Civil Service Regulations.

(III) LOWER SECONDARY CLASS.

55. Two scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 8 each will be awarded annually in each of the three class-divisions. At the commencement of the first year of study the scholarships will be granted by the Director of Public Instruction on the recommendation of the Principal. At the beginning of the second and third years they will be awarded to the two students who obtain the highest marks at the annual examinations. A third scholarship of the monthly value of Rs. 8 will be awarded annually in each of the three class-divisions by the Director of Public Instruction on the recommendation of the Principal to a student who does not hold one of the first-named scholarships, preference being given to a Mahomedan, or Indian Christian, or a European or European, in the order named. Scholarships may be reduced or forfeited for misconduct, idleness or want of progress.

56. A bronze medal will be awarded to the student who passes first at the final examination.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

57. Three "Sir Madhava Rao" prizes of the value of Rs. 20 each will be given annually, under certain prescribed conditions, for proficiency in practical work. In awarding one of these prizes preference will be given to the Malabar student who displays the greatest proficiency in workshop practice, practical surveying or practical chemistry, subject to the conditions specified in Notification No. 69 published at page 105 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 17th June 1900.

STUDENTS IN WORKSHOPS.

58. Four students of the monthly value of Rs. 9 for the first year, Rs. 7 for the second year, and Rs. 8 for the third year will be awarded annually to young men who have passed the elementary technical examination in carpentry or blacksmith's work, and who join the College workshop to be trained as teachers in technical or industrial schools or in school workshops for manual training. The course shall extend over three years during which time the students shall be prepared for the highest technical examination in mechanical, or carpentry, or blacksmith's work. The students shall continue to work in the workshop for thirty-five hours per week and will be allowed one month's vacation and the ordinary authorized holidays. The stipends may be reduced or forfeited for misconduct, idleness or want of progress. The stipends shall be required, if need be, to serve as inducement for two years, and to extend half-yearly reports as to how they are employed for three years after leaving the workshop.

LEAVE AND EXAMINATIONS.

59. Students may obtain leave of absence by previous application to the Principal.

60. Scholarship-holders shall forfeit their scholarships during any period, however short, of absence without leave, and shall be further liable to have their scholarships withdrawn, if they absent themselves without leave for five consecutive working days.

66. In case of absence (if certified to by a competent medical authority, sick leave with scholarship may be given by the Principal for a fortnight. If such leave is granted for a period exceeding a fortnight, the excess period shall be leave without allowance.

67. Any student who has obtained admission into the College by means of a false certificate or by false representations of any kind, or who has been found guilty of gross misconduct, shall be summarily dismissed; the fact of such dismissal and the reasons for it being at once reported to the Director.

68. Leave may be granted during the practical course for a period or aggregate of periods not exceeding one month per annum. Such leave shall not entail forfeiture of stipend, but any leave in excess of one month shall involve loss of stipend, and the practical course shall be extended by a period equal to the excess of one month per annum of the leave granted.

Examinations.

69. All practical and final examinations shall be conducted by the College staff. The decision of the Principal is appealable if the qualifications of any student appearing for examination shall be doubtful. The names of all students declared by the Principal to have passed a final examination shall be published in the Port St. George Gazette. A summary of the results of the examinations together with the observations of the Principal thereon shall be submitted in the annual report on the College submitted to the Director for transmission to Government.

Diplomas and Certificates.

70. *Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes*.—On the completion of the course in the College, a provisional certificate signed by the Principal shall be issued showing that the candidate has passed the final examination. On the satisfactory completion of the practical course a diploma, signed by the Principal and the Director of Public Instruction, shall be issued, setting forth the qualifications of the student for employment as a Civil Engineer, a Mechanical Engineer, or as an Upper Subordinate Engineer.

71. A student who has passed the final examination of the upper subordinate class, and who elects not to proceed to the practical course shall be granted a certificate of qualification as a Lower Subordinate Engineer.

72. *Lower Subordinate Class*.—On the completion of the course, a certificate signed by the Principal shall be issued, stating that the student has passed the final examination and is qualified for employment as a Lower Subordinate Engineer or as a Surveyor or a Draftsman.

Employments of Passed Students.

73. *Engineers*.—An appointment as Apprentice Engineer in the Public Works Department will be conferred annually by the Chief Engineer, in consultation with the Principal of the College, on the student, either Civil or Mechanical Engineer, judged most suitable on the results of the examinations and the promise shown by him and his general behavior during the College course. The apprenticeship shall commence on the 1st July following the final examination and shall continue until twelve months, when the apprentice, provided he has fulfilled the conditions of paragraph 114, Volume I, Public Works Department Code, 2nd edition, shall be brought on the permanent establishment of the Public Works Department, Technical Service, as third-grade Assistant Engineer. Other Engineer students, who have satisfactorily completed the practical course, shall be eligible for appointments in the temporary Upper subordinate establishments of the Public Works Department, where vacancies may be made on the permanent establishment to fill existing vacancies on the recommendation of Superintending Engineers. Fully qualified Engineer students may also be appointed Assistant Engineers under Local Boards.

74. *Upper Subordinate Engineers*.—An appointment annually as Overseer, third grade, in the permanent Upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department shall be conferred on the Civilian Upper subordinate student who passes highest of the final examination, provided he has satisfactorily completed his practical course and provided a vacancy exists for such appointment. Other Civilian Upper subordinate students, who have satisfactorily completed the practical course and for whom there are vacancies, shall be eligible for appointments in the temporary Upper subordinate and Lower subordinate establishments of the Public Works Department, where vacancies may be made on the permanent Upper subordinate establishment to fill existing vacancies on the recommendation of Superintending Engineers. No person will be eligible for appointment to the permanent Upper subordinate establishment unless he is a fully qualified Engineer or Upper subordinate Engineer. Appointments in Public Works Department, Minor Irrigation Overseer and as Overseer to District Boards and Municipalities are also open to qualified Upper subordinate Engineers.

Military apprentices required for the Public Works Department will be appointed by the Government under rule 47 of these rules. In subordinate public works appointments to the Engineer establishment, Preference, however, will be accorded to a person selected Upper subordinate of the Public Works Department.

75. *Lower Subordinate Engineers*.—Qualified Lower Subordinate Engineers will be appointed to the Public Works Department as Sub-Overseers and as Inspectors as vacancies occur. They will be eligible also for employment as Channel Superintendents in the Public Works Department and as Deputy Surveyors in the Survey Department. When the services of temporary men are required for special surveys not undertaken by the Public Works subordinate staff, the Public Works officers in charge are instructed to select for such employment men but qualified Lower Subordinates of the College.

76. Students of the Engineer and Upper Subordinate classes who pass sufficiently high to merit the appointments referred to in rules 73 and 74 shall, before appointment, produce certificates of physical fitness for the work of the Public Works Department. The medical examinations for such certificates shall be held at the end of the practical course. Other qualified students will, on appointment to the Public Works Department, be required to produce satisfactory physical fitness under the ordinary rules of the public service.

77. The appointments referred to in rules 73 and 74 are reserved for statutory natives of India, provided that natives of pure Aryan descent shall be admitted only if their parents or grandfathers are domiciled in the Madras Presidency or the States of Travancore, Cochin, Pudukottai, Rannich, Bangalore and Mysore.

78. It shall be the duty of the Principal to render all reasonable assistance to passed students who may not be appointed to the Public Works Department, in seeking employment under Local Boards and Municipalities and other agencies. With this object lists of qualified men, with remarks as to their attainments, conduct, &c., shall be circulated annually to Local Boards and Municipalities, with recommendations that they may be employed in suitable posts when opportunities offer, and the attention of these local authorities shall be invited to G.O., No. 2752 L., dated 12th December 1893.

Canal Students.

79. Applicants who possess sufficient general education to follow the instruction given, who produce certificates of good health and good character, and who make the general ed deposit and pay the prescribed fee, may be admitted as canal students to the Engineer class, provided that accommodation is available for them. They may present themselves for the selection and final examinations, and if they pass they will receive the provisional certificates issued to successful students at the end of the College course; but they shall not be eligible for the appointments referred to in rules 73 and 74 as for studentships or prizes, or for the free practical course.

Registers and Accounts.

80. The following registers shall be kept:—

- (1) Register of admissions and withdrawals for each class.
- (2) Monthly register of attendance, fees and fines for each class.
- (3) Assesses roll and pay statement.
- (4) Library catalogue and register and inventory of valuable stock.
- (5) Register of scholarships.
- (6) Register of expenditure on contingencies.

81. The register of valuable stock shall be reviewed every year, the work being circulated in rotation to one of the senior members of the staff, who shall certify to the correctness of the stock and the entries in the register.

Miscellaneous.

82. The practical course will extend over a complete year, and this period will be reckoned from the dates on which the students join their divisions. Students during their practical course shall not be under the supervision of the Principal, but officers under whom such students are serving will be required in the Public Works Department to furnish to the Principal half-yearly reports of their progress in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by Government. All allowances during the practical course shall be allotted to the Public Works Department.

83. The provisions of the Educational Rules relating to accommodation and sanitation, discipline, dress, periodical examinations and periodicals shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the College, in so far as its special character permits of their application.

84. The Principal shall annually obtain the previous sanction of the Director for any deviation from the prescribed rules.

85. The Principal shall submit a time-table annually for the approval of the Director. No material change shall be made in the time-table or in the general arrangement of the College work without his sanction.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

In the enclosed, heads of institutions who are desirous that their pupils should be examined in batches and private candidates who desire to be similarly examined should make the necessary arrangements with the Chief Superintendent concerned three days before the examination and furnish him with all necessary information as to the number of candidates and machines and the time at which such pupils should attend on the day fixed for the examination.

All Machine heads of institutions and private candidates should make similar arrangements with the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, at 11 A.M., on Thursday the 12th April, at the Old College, Mangrovebank.

The examination will be held, as usual, at the Senate House, Chapeau.

The examinations in Typewriting will, whenever the candidates have to be examined in batches, be conducted as in the following time-table:-

Batch	Elementary examination.		Intermediate examination.		Advanced examination.
	12th April.		20th April.		24th April.
First batch	7 a.m. to 9 a.m.	7 a.m. to 9 a.m.	7 a.m. to 9 a.m.	7 a.m. to 9 a.m.	7 a.m. to 9 a.m.
Second batch	9.15 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.
Third batch	11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.	11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.	11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.	11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.	11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.
Fourth batch	1.45 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.
Fifth batch	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

In the case of the *Elementary* examination, candidates of the first and second batches will not be allowed to leave the examination hall until 11.15 A.M., and no candidates for the third, fourth and fifth batches coming after this hour will be admitted to the examination. Similarly in the case of the *Intermediate* examination, candidates of the first and second batches will not be allowed to leave until 1.30 P.M., and no candidates for the third and fourth batches coming after this hour will be admitted. For the *Advanced* examination, candidates of the first batch will not be allowed to leave until 3.45 A.M., and no candidates for the second and third batches coming after this hour will be admitted. Candidates that have such a separate machine and that do not want to be examined in batches are expected to appear for their examination with the third batch for the *Elementary* and *Intermediate* examinations, and with the second batch for the *Advanced* examination.

Messengers and instructors of institutions concerned will be allowed into the examination rooms in the intervals between the completion of the service before to inspect the machines and to remedy any defects.

If a candidate reports to the Superintendent that his machine has gone out of order, the Superintendent will instruct him to the messenger or instructor if he is working outside on the premises, and will permit such messenger or instructor to enter the hall or room (though the candidates may be at work) to inspect the machine and to remedy the defect or to supply another machine. It must, however, be clearly understood that the Superintendent incurs no responsibility in this matter; his service will be purely *ex officio*, the whole responsibility resting on the candidate and the messenger or instructor.

A similar concession will be allowed in the case of a private candidate if he has some responsible person willing to inspect the machine and put it right, etc.

No extra time will be given to a candidate to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Melbourne, 22nd March 1906.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1906

Candidates for the coming Government Technical Examinations are informed that they must bring their drawing instruments with them for those subjects which require plans to be copied, or notes and diagrams to be drawn. The drawing paper required will be supplied to them at the examination.

Candidates in *Drawing and Lettering (Advanced grade only)* will be allowed to bring with them their mathematical tables for use in the examination.

Candidates in *Carpentry, Fitter's Work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc.*, must bring their own tools, etc., with them.

Candidates in *Book-binding, Commercial Geography, Bookband and Typewriting* will be expected to bring with them, for use in the examination hall, their own rulers, squares, knives, pencils and pens.

Candidates for examination in the subjects under "Chemistry" will be allowed also to bring with them ink of two or more colours (other than black ink) for map-drawing, drawing lines in Book-binding, etc.

Candidates in *Shorthand* will be allowed to transcribe their Shorthand notes with a typewriter. They will not be supplied with any "blank" paper for the purpose, but will be allowed to bring with them their own "blank" paper, if they wish to use such paper. If the machine used by a candidate, however, goes out of order, no extra time will be given to him to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

Candidates in *Typewriting* will have to bring their own typewriters also, and the necessary carbon paper with them and must specify clearly on their answer papers the particular kind of machine used by them as, otherwise, their answer papers will not be valued.

TABLE SHOWING THE ORDER OF TIME AND SUBJECTS ACCORDING TO WHICH THE WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS WILL BE CONDUCTED.

Note.—The examination will begin each day, 10.45 a.m., and on the afternoon at 2 p.m., except in the case of Typewriting for which the examination is deferred as shown in the schedule. The examination in this subject will commence at 7 o'clock in the morning. If the candidates have to be examined in Latin, (See figures under the letters E, I, S and A in the table where the duration of the question-paper for the respective parts.)

Day & Time	Subjects
1909.	
Monday, 19th April ..	Forenoon .. Surveying and Levelling (E, I, A) 10-12 a.m. (6). Typewriting (E) Afternoon .. Surveying and Levelling (A) Forenoon .. Applied Mechanics (E)
Tuesday, 20th April ..	10-12 a.m. (6). Typewriting (A) 12-2 p.m. (6). Typewriting (A) Afternoon .. Applied Mechanics (E)
Wednesday, 21st April ..	Forenoon .. Agriculture (E), Building Materials and Construction (E, I, A), Machine Construction (E, I), Hygiene (E), Book-binding (E, I) Afternoon .. Agriculture (E), Building Materials and Construction (E, I), Machine Construction (E, I), Book-binding (E, I), Sewing Machine (E)
Thursday, 22nd April ..	Forenoon .. Practical Plane and Solid Geometry (E, I, A), Building Materials and Construction (E, I), Steam and the Steam-engine (E, I, A), General Biology (E, I), Theory and Practice of Commerce (E, I, A) Afternoon .. Practical Plane and Solid Geometry (A), Survey (E, I, A), Mathematics (A), Tobacco (E), Building-Construction (E, I, A), Steam and the Steam-engine (E, I, A), Theory and Practice of Commerce (E, I, A), Animal Physiology (E)
Friday, 23rd April ..	Forenoon .. Inorganic Chemistry (E, I, A), Building-Drawing and Estimating (E, I, A), Heat (E), Arithmetic and Life Insurance (E), Steam and the Steam-engine (A), Commercial Geography (A) Afternoon .. Inorganic Chemistry (A), Organic Chemistry (E, I, A), Building-Drawing and Estimating (E, I, A), Light (E), Arithmetic and Life Insurance (E), Building (E, I)
Saturday, 24th April ..	Forenoon .. Veterinary Science (E, I, A)—First stage or Third stage; Applied Mechanics (E, I, A); Mathematics (E, I); Electricity and Magnetism (E, I, A); Metallurgy (A); Commercial Geography (A) Afternoon .. Bookwork and Book-binding (E, I); Veterinary Science (A)—Second stage or Third stage; Applied Mechanics (E, I, A); Electricity and Magnetism (A); Metallurgy (A); Photo-Mechanics (E, I, A); Commercial Geography (E, I, A)
Sunday, 25th April ..	Forenoon .. Reproduction and Origination Works (E, I, A), Applied Mechanics (E, I), Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (E, I, A); Shortland (E, I, A)— note time-table on the next page Afternoon .. Reproduction and Origination Works (E, I, A); Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (E, I, A); Carpentry (E, I); Shortland (E, I, A)—note time-table on the next page
Monday, 26th April ..	Forenoon .. Machine-Drinking (E, I, A); Bridge-work (E, I), Photography (E, I), Practical Telegraphy (E, I, A); Geology (E, I); Shortland (A)—note time-table on the next page Afternoon .. Photography (E, I), Machine-Drinking (E, I, A); Bridge-work (E, I), Practical Telegraphy (E, I, A), Meteorology (E, I); Electric Railway (A); Baker's work (E); Shortland (A)—note time-table on the next page.

E, in Elementary; I, in Intermediate; A, in Advanced; S, in Special.
 * Shortest paper. † Shortest paper available. ‡ First paper. § First paper available. ¶ The same paper available.

(d) No candidate in Typewriting seeing after this hour will be admitted to the examination hall, although the examination itself may not take place until after 10 minutes from that hour. The examination in this subject will commence at 7 o'clock in the morning. If the candidates have to be examined in Latin.
 Note.—The dates and hours fixed by the Examination Commission for the examination in Baker's work and for the examination in Practical Chemistry, Special Laboratory Course and Practical Geology will be notified separately along with the dates and hours fixed for the Civil and Practical examinations in the other subjects.

Keywords: *depression, self-esteem, self-esteem, self-esteem*

[illegible]

Attention is drawn to the following rules too:

- * drum, and in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

*No articles offering financial or material rewards will be admitted to the advertising page.

5. No candidate will be allowed to go to the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

3. No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without firstly giving up his answer paper.

4. Any candidate detected in spending to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be stricken from the race and the consequences asserted to the Government.

1. Any candidate supported of being not accurate to maintenance of my belief is liable to have his candidature invalidated and also is a defuncted form appearing only for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit, or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of the candidate, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any case or more of the subject of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined as the result of such re-examination.

8. No scientific work, writing, drawing, is allowed in the examination room. Ink, steel, lead, gold, silver, indelible or papers of any kind. Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having otherwise to any unfair practice, will be removed from the room and the candidate reported to the Commissioners. The use of mathematical instruments for drawing figures or solving cases will, however, be allowed.

5. Candidates whose names are not on the printed list furnished to the Superintendent must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents, giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their address and showing such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission; the examination on the proper day and paid the prescribed fees. The commission of such candidates will not be refused unless it is clear that the admission of these names tends to the dishonor of the institution.

8. Candidates choosing to change their place of nomination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they had to have appeared according to the notice published in the Gazette, must not expect to have their papers marked or their results published. In all cases where permission has been granted, the examination or leave permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

8. A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer-papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will, pursue the same course, but will, on no account leave his place.

10. Any answer-paper, or any mark in Marginal, Footer's Mark, etc., must go without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued. The answer-papers and drawings should be clipped or pinned together at the upper left-hand corner, and the whole folded so, first, largest side (not transverse side) down. The place of connections and the name and number should be written out clearly by the candidate on the top right-hand side of the first page of the answer-paper, as well as on the top of the paper after it is folded.

11. Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question-papers, out of the examination room.

13. Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All "spoiled copies, etc." should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(the order.)

Office of the Comptroller for Govt. Expenditures,
Madison, Wis. March 1936.

D. MADDOX₂
Baltimore

NOTES ON THE TYPICAL CLASSIFICATION—APRIL 5, 1966

Oral and Proctral Examinations

It is hereby notified that the arrangements made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations for the several subjects under the different groups will be published in the *First St. George's Guide*, from time to time, the subjects, centres, etc., to which the arrangements relate being specified. In all cases in which no arrangements are notified in the *Guide*, the necessary information can be obtained from the Chief Superintendents of the Written Examination concerned.

3. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Oral and Practical Examinations should indicate the fact, sufficiently early, to the Registrar whose name is carried first against the subjects brought up before for which the candidates concerned are unable to attend should be clearly specified in the letter to the Registrar.

4. Candidates for Carpentry, Fitter's work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., should bring their own tools, etc., with them.

5. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations in the subjects mentioned below:—

[S.S.—The blanks will be filled up in a later issue.]

Days with date.	Subjects.	Oral and practical examination.	Rank of successful candidates in previous year.	No. of candidates in previous year.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

For FREIGHT AND MARINE CANDIDATES.

At Hobart.

1909.	Subjects.	Examination.	Rank of successful candidates in previous year.	No. of candidates in previous year.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
Tuesday, April 6th.	Mathematics ..	Elementary ..	6-12 a.m.	10	College of Engineering, Chipping, Hobart.	Mr. W. B. Parsons (a) and Mr. W. H. James.
	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	6-12 a.m.	8	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (a) and Mr. R. A. Evans.
Wednesday, April 7th.	Applied Mechanics ..	Elementary ..	6-12 a.m.	20	Do.	Mr. A. E. Parsons (a) and Mr. W. H. James.
	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	6-12 a.m.	5	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (a) and Mr. R. A. Evans.
Thursday, April 8th.	Bridge-work ..	Elementary ..	6-12 a.m.	14	Do.	Mr. A. E. Parsons (a) and Mr. W. H. James.
	Hydraulics and Irrigation works ..	Do. ..	6-12 a.m.	8	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	6-12 a.m.	8	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (a) and Mr. R. A. Evans.
Friday, 9th April.	Building Materials and Construction ..	Elementary ..	6-12 a.m.	13	Do.	Mr. A. E. Parsons (a) and Mr. A. R. Evans.
	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	6-12 a.m.	10	Do.	Mr. A. E. Parsons (a) and Mr. R. A. Evans.
	Surveying Land and ..	Elementary ..	6-12 a.m.	20	Do.	Mr. E. J. Evans (a) and Mr. W. H. James.
Saturday, April 10th.	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	6-12 a.m.	10	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (a) and Mr. R. A. Evans.
	Do. ..	Advanced ..	6-12 a.m.	5	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (a) and Mr. R. A. Evans.
Sunday, April 11th.	Steam and the Steam Engine ..	Elementary ..	6-12 a.m.	10	Do.	Mr. A. E. Parsons (a) and Mr. W. H. James.
	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	6-12 a.m.	5	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (a) and Mr. R. A. Evans.
Wednesday, 14th April.	Mechanical Construction ..	Elementary ..	6-12 a.m.	17	Do.	Mr. A. E. Parsons (a) and Mr. R. A. Evans.
	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	6-12 a.m.	10	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (a) and Mr. R. A. Evans.
Thursday, April 15th.	Tool-work and Tool Making ..	Elementary ..	6-12 a.m.	14	Do.	Mr. A. E. Parsons (a) and Mr. R. A. Evans.
	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	6-12 a.m.	5	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (a) and Mr. R. A. Evans.
.....	Carpentry ..	Elementary ..	.....	5	.....	.....
.....	Fitter's work ..	Do. ..	.....	10	.....	.....
.....	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	.....	7	.....	.....

(a) "Walsley High", Walsley, Hobart.

(b) College of Engineering, Chipping, Hobart.

(c) "Evergreen Villa", San Thome, Hobart.

(d) "Albion", Taroona, Hobart.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Hobart, 18th March 1909.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOVEMBER 1896 AND JANUARY 1897

(1) NOTES REGARDING FORMS OF GROUP CERTIFICATES.

Candidates who passed in one or more subjects at the Government Medical Examinations held in November and January last are hereby informed that their certificates will be issued, as before, on or after the 1st July next and for three months only from that date.

I. "Public" candidates from recognized institutions will receive their certificates through the heads of the respective institutions from which they appeared.

II. "Private" candidates (p. 1), candidates against whomsoever the words "Private study" are entered in the schedule, except such of them as were examined at Mysore, Maceira, Bangalore, Mysore or Travancore, should apply for their certificates to the Collector of the districts in which the centers signed appear in their names in the form last are entered: those examined at Madras to the collector signed appears in their names in the form last are entered at Madras, to the Commissioner of Coorg, Mysore, those examined at Bangalore and Mysore, to the Inspector General of Education in Mysore, Bangalore, and those examined at Travancore, to the Honorable the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

(1) In applying for certificates, each candidate should give his personal number and state the Medical School.

(2) Candidates should apply for their certificates through the heads of the offices in which they are employed. Those who hold no appointments should submit certificates from some outside authority to the effect that they appeared and passed in one or more subjects at the above examinations (the subjects and grades being specified).

(3) Candidates who apply for their certificates on or after the 1st October next will be required, under G. O. No. 100, Edinburg, dated the 30th May 1897, to pay a penalty of Rupees Eight for each certificate for the Elementary grade and of One Rupee for each certificate for the Intermediate or for the Advanced grade.

(4) The amount of penalty should be paid into a Government Treasury and the receipt enclosed with the application. This application should not be made in the ordinary way, but must be addressed to the officer concerned (see No. II above) who will file the receipt in his office and forward the certificate.

(2) NOTES REGARDING GROUP CERTIFICATES, AND DIPLOMAS.

Candidates who, at the Government Medical Examinations held in November and January last, completed the tests provided for a Group Certificate or a Diploma or a License completed the tests at the examinations held in January, April, June, November or December of any year but have not obtained group certificates and diplomas are requested to furnish the unfurnished, before the 1st July next, with the information required under the several heads in the annexed form.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application for a Group Certificate or a Diploma which does not comply in all the required particulars. Applications which are received later than the 1st July will not be attended to before December next.

Those candidates that appeared as pupils from Colleges or Schools should submit the required information through the heads of their institutions and those that appeared as private candidates, direct.

(The Group Certificate and Diploma will be forwarded to "public" candidates through the heads of their respective institutions, and to "private" candidates, direct, by the 1st August next.)

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Subjects passed in.				Whether "public" or "private" candidate (if a "public" candidate, state of the institution from which certificate appeared).	Date and month in which the examination was held.	If application to the Head of Group Examinations (by candidate or agent).		Months.
		Subject.	Grade.	Class.	Number (in order of rank).			Date.	Page.	

(By order.)

(For the Officer, for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 11th March 1897.

G. MADDOCK,
Secretary.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE MADRAS HORMA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DEPARTMENT, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that twelve candidates will be selected for the Hospital Assistant Department in connection with the Madras Hospital Assistant Service.

2. Candidates must not be below sixteen nor above twenty-one years of age on date of admission into the Medical School, i.e., on the 1st of July next, and they must produce testimonials as to character, and certificates of age, residence, personal merits and physical fitness for Government service signed by a Government Medical Officer of the District or of the Indian establishment.

(f) Graduates of all universities are eligible for this department provided they have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination, or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University.

(g) Candidates who furnish satisfactory proof of having completed the preliminary training in the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination, or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University.

(h) In the event of a sufficient number of applications from Matriculates or Upper Secondary candidates not being received, the applications of those who produce evidence of having studied in the sixth form will be admitted. Pending a final decision in the matter, such candidates are allowed to register their names in the office before the 13th March 1909, in order to enter, when being sent to them, if necessary, to submit their formal applications to this office, together with a temporary receipt for Rs. 4.

3. Should the number of applicants exceed twelve, the candidates will be subjected to a compulsory examination in the English language and in translation.

4. Assuming that the number of candidates will exceed twelve, applications in the standard tabular form for admission to this examination, with the certificates prescribed in paragraph 2, must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 13th April 1909.

5. Each application must be accompanied by "Application for admission to the Examination, for Burma Hospital Assistant Service," and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the Examination fee of Rs. 4 has been paid into a Government Treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be returned for another examination.

6. The examination, which will be conducted by means of printed papers, will be held on Saturday, the 16th May next, at any Civil or Military station in the Madras Presidency or in Burma where there may be a medical officer in uniformed the candidates.

7. Successful candidates will be designated "Madras-Burma Hospital Assistant Pupils." They will be required to enter the Medical School, Rangoon, the Medical School, Singapore, or the Medical School, Ceylon, on the 1st July 1909.

8. The course of instruction at the Medical School will extend to four years. During the term of five years, the pupils will be Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 18 and Rs. 21 for the first, second, third and fourth year respectively. Pupils will be supplied free of cost. On completion of the fourth year of study, if found on examination qualified for admission, the pupils will be promoted to the Hospital Assistant grade in Burma. They will be required to produce certificates of physical fitness after qualifying and before proceeding to Burma for service.

9. The following is the scale of pay for which Hospital Assistants will become eligible:—

Grade.	Pay per month.	During absence.	Probation.	Maximum.
Fourth grade Hospital Assistant	20	Rs. 6 6	20	26 6 6
Third grade	25	12 6 6	25	31 6 6
Second grade	30	17 6 6	30	36 6 6
First grade	35	22 6 6	35	41 6 6
Senior	40	27 6 6	40	46 6 6

Hospital Assistants on joining have to undergo a probationary term of six months before the grant for approved services can be made and this grant may, at any time, be curtailed or altogether withheld for misconduct or inefficiency. A Hospital Assistant, on promotion, will continue to draw the maximum allowance of a lower grade pending completion of six months' approved service in the grade to which he has been promoted. On completion of that term, service to the grade of the maximum allowance of the higher grade will be obtained on the recommendation of the officer under whom the Hospital Assistant may be serving through the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma.

10. Extra allowances varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 are granted for extra charges, such as joint, Military police hospital, lock-up, for independent or other charges of cases that require importance and an account of local circumstances such as repeated absences or absence of persons.

11. Promotion to the third and second grades is regulated by qualifications examinations. Promotion to the first and senior grades is made by selection. Hospital Assistants who are not seniors of Burma qualifying in Burma by the lower standard receive a reward of Rs. 100.

12. There are no persons are granted in connection with the Civil Service Regulations.

13. The following special privileges in respect of leave and travelling allowances have been sanctioned:—

(1) Non-Burman scholarship holders are appointed to be Hospital Assistants and are allowed as an exception to the rule in article 52, Civil Service Regulations, to draw the pay of the lowest grade from the date they pass their final qualifying examination.

(2) Leave for a period not exceeding a month and a half on the full pay of the lowest grade is granted to such Hospital Assistants with effect from the date of passing their final examination, they being required to join their appointments in Burma within that period.

(3) Such Hospital Assistants are allowed travelling allowances for themselves and their families (as defined in article 25 of the Civil Service Regulations) to a place at which the final examination is passed in the place to which they may be appointed, such travelling allowances being regulated by and subject to the conditions of article 10 of the Civil Service Regulations. These passages will not be granted to Hospital Assistants on resignation or on otherwise quitting the service. When granted leave on medical certificates by staff and not in connection with privilege leave, free passages to themselves and their families to their homes will be given.

14. Before a candidate is accepted for, or of age, or his parents and guardians if he is a minor, will be bound by articles of agreement to serve the Government of Madras for a period of five years from the date of receiving certificate of qualification from the Medical School.
15. In the event of a selected candidate failing to comply with the terms of the bond required to be executed on his behalf by the parent, guardian or friend of the candidate on his selection, he be entered on the list of those to be withheld in addition to the endorsement of the candidate laid down in the bond.

Form of application for admission to the Examination for "Madras Government Medical Service" to be held on the 14th May 1904.

1. Candidate's name and full name or village name in full in English.
2. Father's name and full name or village name in full in English.
3. Father's rank and occupation.
4. Usual and religious occupations.
5. Present age of candidate with date of birth.
6. Date of birth.
7. Name of school at which educated, or, if not, name of school, name of teacher.
8. Examination passed and date and page of the Fort St. George Gazette containing the candidate's name.
9. Present address in full.
10. Place at which candidate desires to be examined.
11. Whether candidate has ever been convicted by the Government or?
12. Has the candidate been married previously to the examination? required in paragraph 3 of the notice?

* The following papers should be attached to the application—

- (1) A passing certificate for 4.
- (2) A certificate of character.
- (3) A certificate of physical fitness, age, residence and present status signed by a Government Medical Officer.
- (4) A certificate having passed the preliminary portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination.

Notes and date of application.

Signature of candidate.

N.B.—If the application be not properly filled up in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant, and his name will not be registered for examination; nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or reserved for another examination.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 25th March 1904.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

CONSIDERATION AND ADJUDICATION.

In the past list for the F.A. examinations, published at page 7, Supplement to Part I-B, Fort St. George Gazette, dated 14th February 1904, under between numbers 2416 and 2420—

274	Lakshminarasimhaiah, Vellur	Chinnappa, Chinnappa, Panchayappa's College and Private study.
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and 4607, this number from the numbers of candidates whose results were withheld for want of attendance examinations.

(By order.)

Senate House, 25th March 1904.

F. DEWISBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE CROWN PRIZE.

Candidates for the prize to be awarded in 1910 are permitted to select for the thesis any subject dealing with the Archaeology of South India. At the same time the following are suggested to candidates as suitable. The essay or thesis should reach the Registrar on or before the 1st February 1910.

- (1) The Aryan theory as applied, political, military or religious history by order the people or the colonialist holdings of a type, speech or geographical area in South India selected by the candidate.
- (2) The flora of a type, speech or geographical area in South India selected by the candidate.
- (3) The earliest names of a type, speech or geographical area in South India selected by the candidate.
- (4) Earliest or Jain remains of a type or geographical area in South India selected by the candidate.
- (5) The development and characteristics of old Malayali architecture.
- (6) The designs of any dynasty or era in South India selected by the candidate.

(By order.)

Senate House, 14th March 1904.

F. DEWISBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

NOTIFICATION.

The First Examination in Arts will be held at the following places in December 1908.—

Madras.	Jaffa.	Bombay.
Bengal.	Kanichewam.	Unassut.
Calcutta.	Madras.	Triplicopol.
Colebatoe.	Mangalore.	Tiruvannam.
Kottayam.	Marikuppam.	Venkatagum.
Krishakottam.	Mysore.	
Hyderabad (Deccan).	Pelich.	

The Metropolitan Examination will be held at the following places in December 1908.—

Madras.	Jaffa.	Bombay.
Bengal.	Kanichewam.	Tanjore.
Calcutta.	Madras.	Triplicopol.
Colebatoe.	Marikuppam.	Tiruvannam.
Kottayam.	Mysore.	
Krishakottam.	Pelich.	

(By order.)

Private House, Madras,
18th March 1909.

F. DEWEHURST, S.A.,
Signature.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1909.

Class.	Class.	Time of Examination.
	First Class	First week of July 1909.
	Second Class	Second week of July 1909.
	Third Class	Third week of July 1909.
	Fourth Class	Fourth week of July 1909.
	Fifth Class	Fifth week of July 1909.
	Sixth Class	Sixth week of July 1909.
	Seventh Class	Seventh week of July 1909.
	Eighth Class	Eighth week of July 1909.
	Ninth Class	Ninth week of July 1909.
	Tenth Class	Tenth week of July 1909.
	Eleventh Class	Eleventh week of July 1909.
	Twelfth Class	Twelfth week of July 1909.
	Thirteenth Class	Thirteenth week of July 1909.
	Fourteenth Class	Fourteenth week of July 1909.
	Fifteenth Class	Fifteenth week of July 1909.
	Sixteenth Class	Sixteenth week of July 1909.
	Seventeenth Class	Seventeenth week of July 1909.
	Eighteenth Class	Eighteenth week of July 1909.
	Nineteenth Class	Nineteenth week of July 1909.
	Twentieth Class	Twentieth week of July 1909.
	Twenty-first Class	Twenty-first week of July 1909.
	Twenty-second Class	Twenty-second week of July 1909.
	Twenty-third Class	Twenty-third week of July 1909.
	Twenty-fourth Class	Twenty-fourth week of July 1909.
	Twenty-fifth Class	Twenty-fifth week of July 1909.
	Twenty-sixth Class	Twenty-sixth week of July 1909.
	Twenty-seventh Class	Twenty-seventh week of July 1909.
	Twenty-eighth Class	Twenty-eighth week of July 1909.
	Twenty-ninth Class	Twenty-ninth week of July 1909.
	Thirtieth Class	Thirtieth week of July 1909.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector concerned.

3. Applications should be submitted to the Inspector of Training Schools, Madras, S.W., at least a month before the date of examination. Forms of application can be obtained from this office.

Office of the Inspector of European & Training Schools, Madras, 20th March 1909. E. W. MIDDLEHAST, S.A.,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1909.

Class.	Class.	Time of Examination.
	First Class	1st week of April 1909.
	Second Class	2nd week of April 1909.
	Third Class	3rd week of April 1909.
	Fourth Class	4th week of April 1909.
	Fifth Class	5th week of April 1909.
	Sixth Class	6th week of April 1909.
	Seventh Class	7th week of April 1909.
	Eighth Class	8th week of April 1909.
	Ninth Class	9th week of April 1909.
	Tenth Class	10th week of April 1909.
	Eleventh Class	11th week of April 1909.
	Twelfth Class	12th week of April 1909.
	Thirteenth Class	13th week of April 1909.
	Fourteenth Class	14th week of April 1909.
	Fifteenth Class	15th week of April 1909.
	Sixteenth Class	16th week of April 1909.
	Seventeenth Class	17th week of April 1909.
	Eighteenth Class	18th week of April 1909.
	Nineteenth Class	19th week of April 1909.
	Twentieth Class	20th week of April 1909.
	Twenty-first Class	21st week of April 1909.
	Twenty-second Class	22nd week of April 1909.
	Twenty-third Class	23rd week of April 1909.
	Twenty-fourth Class	24th week of April 1909.
	Twenty-fifth Class	25th week of April 1909.
	Twenty-sixth Class	26th week of April 1909.
	Twenty-seventh Class	27th week of April 1909.
	Twenty-eighth Class	28th week of April 1909.
	Twenty-ninth Class	29th week of April 1909.
	Thirtieth Class	30th week of April 1909.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector.

3. Applications should be submitted to the Inspector of Training Schools, Madras, S.W., at least a month before the date of examination. Forms of application can be obtained from this office.

Office of the Inspector of European & Training Schools, Madras, 24th March 1909. E. W. MIDDLEHAST, S.A.,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for the information of Managers of Colleges and Schools and others that a new Inspector's office for the districts of Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and South Arcot has been opened with effect from the 1st March 1909 with headquarters at Tanjore.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, VI Circle, Tanjore, 16th March 1909. O. J. COULDERY,
Inspector of Schools, VI Circle.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY AND SERVICE FOR ENGINE DRIVERS.

Notices are hereby given that, under G.O., No. 1920 M., dated 15th August 1904, the next Examination for Certificate of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers qualifying candidates for employment under Government will be held at the Public Works Workshops near Green Walls, Madras, on the 17th and 18th May 1905 commencing at 8 a.m.

2. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms so that they may reach the Secretary Engineer's office on or before the 20th April 1905, after which date no application will be considered. Applications for admission to the Examination for Certificate of Competency must be drawn up in accordance with rule 5 of the Rules for grant of Certificate of Competency and service for Engine Drivers published in Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 18th October 1904, pages 536 to 541, and must be supported by the recommendations referred to in that rule, and those for admission to the Examination for Certificate of Service in accordance with Rule 23.

3. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 20th April next, and the receipt given by the Treasury officer or the Bank of Madras must be securely fastened to the application together with other enclosures.

4. Each application should be sent direct, to the undersigned post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows:—

[Applications for admission to the Examination for Engine Drivers.]

The Secretary Engineer to Government of Madras and President, Board of Examiners,
Raffles Hotel, Fort, Madras.

Insufficiently stamped forms will be rejected.

5. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and address distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the examination will be immediately prevented. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

6. For any information that may be required, candidates are referred to the rules published in Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 18th October 1904, pages 536 to 541.

7. Application forms and copies of the rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

Chief of Machinery Engineer to Government,
Raffles Hotel, Fort, Madras, 20th March 1905.

W. HUTTON,
Secretary Engineer to Government and
President, Board of Examiners.

EXAMINATIONS

The usual half-yearly examinations will be held at Madras or in the mofussil as or about the 15th July 1905. Except by special permission, examinations in the vernaculars will be held at Madras only.

1. The examinations that may be held are as follows:—

II. Law and Vernacular test for Police officers.

III. Law test for Civil Service Magistrates.

IV. Vernacular tests for:—

- (1) European and European Civil officers not belonging to the Indian Civil Service.
- (2) Administrative and Medical officers.
- (3) Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Judges and District Magistrate.
- (4) Candidates for the Provincial Civil Service.
- (5) Private candidates, Bank and Railway officers.
- (6) High Judiciary and Magistrate.

V. Law, Vernacular and Office Procedure and Accounts for Forest officers.

8. Applications from private candidates and from candidates for the Provincial Civil Service should be addressed to the undersigned and should include the following particulars:—

Name and address.

Designation, if any.

Language and text in which to be examined.

Apparatus for which applicant desires to qualify.

9. All applications for examination for rewards should be submitted by the secretary of Government by the last of the department concerned three months before the date fixed for the examination (rule 61), No. 1078, Public, dated 23rd November 1903), and the application should give the information asked for in the form prescribed for the purpose.

All other applications should reach the undersigned by 15th May 1905.

10. The fees for such voluntary examinations, and for the examination, whether voluntary or obligatory, of candidates not in the Government Service, and for examinations by the Third-class Vernacular test under the Provincial Civil Service rules, or for the Honorary or High Judiciary tests, should be paid by candidates into the Treasury. The receipts should be forwarded to the undersigned with the application for examination, in the case of gentlemen not in the public service,

directly in the case of public officers, including Bank and Railway officers, through the heads of their departments. The fees paid for admission to any of the above examinations will not be refunded or held over to the next examination except on public grounds.

8. The following are the fees prescribed:—

Repees 10 for the Third-class Vernacular test by candidates for promotion in the Revenue Department.

Repees 15 for a minor examination including the Third-class Vernacular test by private candidates.

Repees 15 for examination for High Proficiency or Honorary rank.

7. As every grant-in-aid has been issued by applications for examination being sent in after the prescribed date, the Board desire it to be distinctly understood that the date above given will be strictly adhered to.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta,
Madras, 10th March 1909.

S. W. A. THOMSON,
Secretary.

VACANCIES.

Wanted a Telugu Pandit for Secondary School, Harpanahalli, on Rs. 12 a month. The Pandit is a permanent and a gentlemanly one. The applicant should be able to teach Telugu to VI class. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 30th April 1909.

Head: Teluk Board Office,
27th March 1909.

B. C. SMITH,
President.

Wanted a qualified candidate for the post of combined Gymnastic Instructor and Drawing Master on Rs. 15-1-20 per annum in the District Secondary School, Chittoor, Madras District. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th April 1909.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
29th March 1909.

J. P. REDFORD,
President.

Applications are invited from duly qualified persons in the Department for the Third Clerk's post in the office on Rs. 15-1-20. None but those whose character, general efficiency and knowledge of office work are certified to by a responsible officer of the department need apply. The post is at present vak. pro tem.

Applications received after the 31st instant will not be considered.

Office of the Inspectors of Girls' Schools,
Central Circle, Vizianagaram,
10th March 1909.

A. ARSLED,
Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE PORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 19.]

MAURAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1909.

[Page 4, p.m.]

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES,
DECEMBER 1908**

NOTICE: LIST of candidates who have passed the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' Certificates held in December 1908—

Serial number of candidates.	Name of candidate.	Language.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Date.	Examiners in which passed.	Period of training.	General character of qualifications.	Remarks as to marks obtained.	Name of institution.
ELEMENTARY GRADE.										
101	2015 Janting, S. C.	Chinese	F.	Nov. 1881	Notary Christian	R. B. C. School for Malacca, Singapore.	Jan. 1897 to Feb. 1900	Third Pass.	46	Malacca
102	2016 Kuanan, S. C.	Malay	F.	Aug. 1892	None	Government School for Malacca, Ceylon.	Jan. 1904 to Mar. 1904	Do.	41	Ceylon.

For similar data see page 35 of the list of candidates who have passed the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' Certificates held in December 1908, published in the Supplement to Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 29th March 1909 and under the following:—

103	2017 Margaret Hoan	Chinese	F.	Jan. 1902	Notary Christian	R. B. C. School for Malacca, Singapore.	Jan. 1904 to Mar. 1904	Third Pass.	48	Malacca
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The result of candidates number 2017, Margaret Hoan, published on page 15 of the Supplement to the Port St. George Gazette, dated 29th March 1909, should be corrected as corrected to her name appears in the correct place of serial number 1017 on page 35 of the same supplement.

Office of the Inspector of European & Training Schools,
14/100, 20th March 1909.

E. W. MIDDLEBAST, M.A.,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OR

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 17.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1909.

[Part. 1 pm.]

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

UPPER SECONDARY EXAMINATION—DECEMBER 1908.

The following is a list of failures:—

English Handwriting a	Second language e
English Dictation b	Mathematics f
Translation—Subject 2 c	History and Geography g
Deficiency of total marks in 3	
English language d	

[Candidates who were absent from part of the examination are regarded as having failed in the subjects from which they absented themselves.]

General number.	Subjects failed in.	General number.	Subjects failed in.	General number.	Subjects failed in.	General number.	Subjects failed in.
1	abcefg	37	bcfg	59	afg	85	cl
2	abcefg	38	af	61	dfg	86	acefg
3	abcefg	39	bcfg	65	efg	87	efg
4	abcefg	40	cefg	66	acefg	88	acefg
5	abcefg	41	abcefg	67	abcefg	89	fg
6	fg	42	abcefg	68	defg	90	abcefg
7	cefg	43	abcefg	69	dfg	91	af
8	fg	44	fg	70	acefg	92	aceg
9	abcefg	45	bccefg	71	acefg	93	acefg
10	dfg.	46	defg	72	afg	94	cl
11	f	47	efg	73	efg	95	acefg
12	bcfg	48	afg	74	abcefg	96	abcefg
13	fg	49	acefg	75	abcefg	97	abcefg
14	dfg	50	abcefg	76	efg	98	acefg
15	dfg	51	abcefg	77	abcefg	99	acefg
16	acefg	52	efg	78	abcefg	100	f
17	acefg	53	fg	79	abcefg	101	abcefg
18	bccefg	54	fg	80	f	102	abcefg
19	bccefg	55	af	81	efg	103	acefg
20	afg	56	abcefg	82	abcefg	104	acefg
21	abcefg	57	cefg	83	abcefg	105	bc
22	abcefg	58	fg	84	f	106	acefg
23	abcefg	59	fg	85	efg	107	acefg
24	efg	60	abcefg	86	abcefg	108	dfg
25	abcefg	61	cefg	87	abcefg	109	acefg
26	abcefg	62	cefg	88	abcefg	110	cefg
27	abcefg	63	cefg	89	abcefg	111	efg
28	abcefg	64	cefg	90	abcefg	112	efg
29	abcefg	65	cefg	91	abcefg	113	efg
30	abcefg	66	cefg	92	abcefg	114	efg
31	abcefg	67	cefg	93	abcefg	115	efg
32	abcefg	68	cefg	94	abcefg	116	efg
33	abcefg	69	cefg	95	abcefg	117	efg
34	abcefg	70	cefg	96	abcefg	118	efg
35	abcefg	71	cefg	97	abcefg	119	efg
36	abcefg	72	cefg	98	abcefg	120	efg
37	abcefg	73	cefg	99	abcefg	121	efg
38	abcefg	74	cefg	100	abcefg	122	efg
39	abcefg	75	cefg	101	abcefg	123	efg
40	abcefg	76	cefg	102	abcefg	124	efg
41	abcefg	77	cefg	103	abcefg	125	efg
42	abcefg	78	cefg	104	abcefg	126	efg
43	abcefg	79	cefg	105	abcefg	127	efg
44	abcefg	80	cefg	106	abcefg	128	efg
45	abcefg	81	cefg	107	abcefg	129	efg
46	abcefg	82	cefg	108	abcefg	130	efg
47	abcefg	83	cefg	109	abcefg	131	efg
48	abcefg	84	cefg	110	abcefg	132	efg
49	abcefg	85	cefg	111	abcefg	133	efg
50	abcefg	86	cefg	112	abcefg	134	efg
51	abcefg	87	cefg	113	abcefg	135	efg
52	abcefg	88	cefg	114	abcefg	136	efg
53	abcefg	89	cefg	115	abcefg	137	efg
54	abcefg	90	cefg	116	abcefg	138	efg
55	abcefg	91	cefg	117	abcefg	139	efg
56	abcefg	92	cefg	118	abcefg	140	efg
57	abcefg	93	cefg	119	abcefg	141	efg
58	abcefg	94	cefg	120	abcefg	142	efg
59	abcefg	95	cefg	121	abcefg	143	efg
60	abcefg	96	cefg	122	abcefg	144	efg
61	abcefg	97	cefg	123	abcefg	145	efg
62	abcefg	98	cefg	124	abcefg	146	efg
63	abcefg	99	cefg	125	abcefg	147	efg
64	abcefg	100	cefg	126	abcefg	148	efg
65	abcefg	101	cefg	127	abcefg	149	efg
66	abcefg	102	cefg	128	abcefg	150	efg
67	abcefg	103	cefg	129	abcefg	151	efg
68	abcefg	104	cefg	130	abcefg	152	efg
69	abcefg	105	cefg	131	abcefg	153	efg
70	abcefg	106	cefg	132	abcefg	154	efg
71	abcefg	107	cefg	133	abcefg	155	efg
72	abcefg	108	cefg	134	abcefg	156	efg
73	abcefg	109	cefg	135	abcefg	157	efg
74	abcefg	110	cefg	136	abcefg	158	efg
75	abcefg	111	cefg	137	abcefg	159	efg
76	abcefg	112	cefg	138	abcefg	160	efg
77	abcefg	113	cefg	139	abcefg	161	efg
78	abcefg	114	cefg	140	abcefg	162	efg
79	abcefg	115	cefg	141	abcefg	163	efg
80	abcefg	116	cefg	142	abcefg	164	efg
81	abcefg	117	cefg	143	abcefg	165	efg
82	abcefg	118	cefg	144	abcefg	166	efg
83	abcefg	119	cefg	145	abcefg	167	efg
84	abcefg	120	cefg	146	abcefg	168	efg
85	abcefg	121	cefg	147	abcefg	169	efg
86	abcefg	122	cefg	148	abcefg	170	efg
87	abcefg	123	cefg	149	abcefg	171	efg
88	abcefg	124	cefg	150	abcefg	172	efg
89	abcefg	125	cefg	151	abcefg	173	efg
90	abcefg	126	cefg	152	abcefg	174	efg
91	abcefg	127	cefg	153	abcefg	175	efg
92	abcefg	128	cefg	154	abcefg	176	efg
93	abcefg	129	cefg	155	abcefg	177	efg
94	abcefg	130	cefg	156	abcefg	178	efg
95	abcefg	131	cefg	157	abcefg	179	efg
96	abcefg	132	cefg	158	abcefg	180	efg
97	abcefg	133	cefg	159	abcefg	181	efg
98	abcefg	134	cefg	160	abcefg	182	efg
99	abcefg	135	cefg	161	abcefg	183	efg
100	abcefg	136	cefg	162	abcefg	184	efg
101	abcefg	137	cefg	163	abcefg	185	efg
102	abcefg	138	cefg	164	abcefg	186	efg
103	abcefg	139	cefg	165	abcefg	187	efg
104	abcefg	140	cefg	166	abcefg	188	efg
105	abcefg	141	cefg	167	abcefg	189	efg
106	abcefg	142	cefg	168	abcefg	190	efg
107	abcefg	143	cefg	169	abcefg	191	efg
108	abcefg	144	cefg	170	abcefg	192	efg
109	abcefg	145	cefg	171	abcefg	193	efg
110	abcefg	146	cefg	172	abcefg	194	efg
111	abcefg	147	cefg	173	abcefg	195	efg
112	abcefg	148	cefg	174	abcefg	196	efg
113	abcefg	149	cefg	175	abcefg	197	efg
114	abcefg	150	cefg	176	abcefg	198	efg
115	abcefg	151	cefg	177	abcefg	199	efg
116	abcefg	152	cefg	178	abcefg	200	efg
117	abcefg	153	cefg	179	abcefg	201	efg
118	abcefg	154	cefg	180	abcefg	202	efg
119	abcefg	155	cefg	181	abcefg	203	efg
120	abcefg	156	cefg	182	abcefg	204	efg
121	abcefg	157	cefg	183	abcefg	205	efg
122	abcefg	158	cefg	184	abcefg	206	efg
123	abcefg	159	cefg	185	abcefg	207	efg
124	abcefg	160	cefg	186	abcefg	208	efg
125	abcefg	161	cefg	187	abcefg	209	efg
126	abcefg	162	cefg	188	abcefg	210	efg
127	abcefg	163	cefg	189	abcefg	211	efg
128	abcefg	164	cefg	190	abcefg	212	efg
129	abcefg	165	cefg	191	abcefg	213	efg
130	abcefg	166	cefg	192	abcefg	214	efg
131	abcefg	167	cefg	193	abcefg	215	efg
132	abcefg	168	cefg	194	abcefg	216	efg
133	abcefg	169	cefg	195	abcefg	217	efg
134	abcefg	170	cefg	196	abcefg	218	efg
135	abcefg	171	cefg	197	abcefg	219	efg
136	abcefg	172	cefg	198	abcefg	220	efg
137	abcefg	173	cefg	199	abcefg	221	efg
138	abcefg	174	cefg	200	abcefg	222	efg
139	abcefg	175	cefg	201	abcefg	223	efg
140	abcefg	176	cefg	202	abcefg	224	efg
141	abcefg	177	cefg	203	abcefg	225	efg
142	abcefg	178	cefg	204	abcefg	226	efg
143	abcefg	179	cefg	205	abcefg	227	efg
144	abcefg	180	cefg	206	abcefg	228	efg
145	abcefg	181	cefg	207	abcefg	229	efg
146	abcefg	182	cefg	208	abcefg	230	efg
147	abcefg	183	cefg	209	abcefg	231	efg
148	abcefg	184	cefg	210	abcefg	232	efg
149	abcefg	185	cefg	211	abcefg	233	efg
150	abcefg	186	cefg	212	abcefg	234	efg
151	abcefg	187	cefg	213	abcefg	235	efg
152	abcefg	188	cefg	214	abcefg	236	efg
153	abcefg	189	cefg	215	abcefg	237	efg
154	abcefg	190	cefg	216	abcefg	238	efg
155	abcefg	191	cefg	217	abcefg	239	efg
156	abcefg	192	cefg	218	abcefg	240	efg
157	abcefg	193	cefg	219	abcefg	241	efg
158	abcefg	194	cefg	220	abcefg	242	efg
159	abcefg	195	cefg	221	abcefg	243	efg
160	abcefg	196	cefg	222	abcefg	244	efg
161	abcefg	197	cefg	223	abcefg	245	efg
162	abcefg	198	cefg	224	abcefg	246	efg
163	abcefg	199	cefg	225	abcefg	247	efg
164	abcefg	200	cefg	226	abcefg	248	efg
165	abcefg	201	cefg	227	abcefg	249	efg
166	abcefg	202	cefg	228	abcefg	250	efg
167	abcefg	203	cefg	229	abcefg	251	efg
168	abcefg	204	cefg	230	abcefg	252	efg
169	abcefg	205	cefg	231	abcefg	253	efg
170	abcefg	206	cefg	232	abcefg	254	efg
171	abcefg	207	cefg	233	abcefg	255	efg
172	abcefg	208	cefg	234	abcefg	256	efg
173	abcefg	209	cefg	235	abcefg	257	efg
174	abcefg	210	cefg	236	abcefg	258	efg
175	abcefg	211	cefg	237	abcefg	259	efg
176	abcefg	212	cefg	238	abcefg	260	efg
177	abcefg	213	cefg	239	abcefg	261	efg
178	abcefg	214	cefg	240	abcefg	262	efg
179	abcefg	215	cefg	241	abcefg	263	efg
180	abcefg	216	cefg	242	abcefg	264	efg
181	abcefg	217	cefg	243	abcefg	265	efg
182	abcefg	218	cefg	244	abcefg	266	efg
183	abcefg	219	cefg	245	abcefg	267	efg
184	abcefg	220	cefg	246	abcefg	268	efg
185	abcefg	221	cefg	247	abcefg	269	efg
186	abcefg	222	cefg	248	abcefg	270	efg
187	abcefg	223	cefg	249	abcefg	271	efg
188	abcefg	224	cefg	250	abcefg	272	efg
189	abcefg	225	cefg	251	abcefg	273	efg
190	abcefg	226	cefg	252	abcefg	274	efg
191	abcefg	227	cefg	253</			

General number.	Subject's full name.	General number.	Subject's full name.	General number.	Subject's full name.	General number.	Subject's full name.
129	aeefg	182	baefg	273	aeifg	380	baefg
130	abaeat	183	abaeat	274	aeifg	381	baefg
131	fg	184	baefg	275	fg	382	baefg
132	efg	185	ef	276	efg	383	baefg
133	ef	186	efg	277	fg	384	baefg
134	aeifg	187	abaeat	278	fg	385	baefg
135	efg	188	baefg	279	aeifg	386	baefg
136	efg	189	abaeat	280	fg	387	baefg
137	fg	190	efg	281	fg	388	baefg
138	efg	191	baefg	282	fg	389	baefg
139	efg	192	baefg	283	fg	390	baefg
140	efg	193	baefg	284	fg	391	baefg
141	efg	194	baefg	285	fg	392	baefg
142	efg	195	baefg	286	fg	393	baefg
143	efg	196	baefg	287	fg	394	baefg
144	efg	197	baefg	288	fg	395	baefg
145	efg	198	baefg	289	fg	396	baefg
146	efg	199	baefg	290	fg	397	baefg
147	efg	200	baefg	291	fg	398	baefg
148	efg	201	baefg	292	fg	399	baefg
149	efg	202	baefg	293	fg	400	baefg
150	efg	203	baefg	294	fg	401	baefg
151	efg	204	baefg	295	fg	402	baefg
152	efg	205	baefg	296	fg	403	baefg
153	efg	206	baefg	297	fg	404	baefg
154	efg	207	baefg	298	fg	405	baefg
155	efg	208	baefg	299	fg	406	baefg
156	efg	209	baefg	300	fg	407	baefg
157	efg	210	baefg	301	fg	408	baefg
158	efg	211	baefg	302	fg	409	baefg
159	efg	212	baefg	303	fg	410	baefg
160	efg	213	baefg	304	fg	411	baefg
161	efg	214	baefg	305	fg	412	baefg
162	efg	215	baefg	306	fg	413	baefg
163	efg	216	baefg	307	fg	414	baefg
164	efg	217	baefg	308	fg	415	baefg
165	efg	218	baefg	309	fg	416	baefg
166	efg	219	baefg	310	fg	417	baefg
167	efg	220	baefg	311	fg	418	baefg
168	efg	221	baefg	312	fg	419	baefg
169	efg	222	baefg	313	fg	420	baefg
170	efg	223	baefg	314	fg	421	baefg
171	efg	224	baefg	315	fg	422	baefg
172	efg	225	baefg	316	fg	423	baefg
173	efg	226	baefg	317	fg	424	baefg
174	efg	227	baefg	318	fg	425	baefg
175	efg	228	baefg	319	fg	426	baefg
176	efg	229	baefg	320	fg	427	baefg
177	efg	230	baefg	321	fg	428	baefg
178	efg	231	baefg	322	fg	429	baefg
179	efg	232	baefg	323	fg	430	baefg
180	efg	233	baefg	324	fg	431	baefg
181	efg	234	baefg	325	fg	432	baefg
182	efg	235	baefg	326	fg	433	baefg
183	efg	236	baefg	327	fg	434	baefg
184	efg	237	baefg	328	fg	435	baefg
185	efg	238	baefg	329	fg	436	baefg
186	efg	239	baefg	330	fg	437	baefg
187	efg	240	baefg	331	fg	438	baefg
188	efg	241	baefg	332	fg	439	baefg
189	efg	242	baefg	333	fg	440	baefg
190	efg	243	baefg	334	fg	441	baefg
191	efg	244	baefg	335	fg	442	baefg
192	efg	245	baefg	336	fg	443	baefg
193	efg	246	baefg	337	fg	444	baefg
194	efg	247	baefg	338	fg	445	baefg
195	efg	248	baefg	339	fg	446	baefg
196	efg	249	baefg	340	fg	447	baefg
197	efg	250	baefg	341	fg	448	baefg
198	efg	251	baefg	342	fg	449	baefg
199	efg	252	baefg	343	fg	450	baefg
200	efg	253	baefg	344	fg	451	baefg
201	efg	254	baefg	345	fg	452	baefg
202	efg	255	baefg	346	fg	453	baefg
203	efg	256	baefg	347	fg	454	baefg
204	efg	257	baefg	348	fg	455	baefg
205	efg	258	baefg	349	fg	456	baefg
206	efg	259	baefg	350	fg	457	baefg
207	efg	260	baefg	351	fg	458	baefg
208	efg	261	baefg	352	fg	459	baefg
209	efg	262	baefg	353	fg	460	baefg
210	efg	263	baefg	354	fg	461	baefg
211	efg	264	baefg	355	fg	462	baefg
212	efg	265	baefg	356	fg	463	baefg
213	efg	266	baefg	357	fg	464	baefg
214	efg	267	baefg	358	fg	465	baefg
215	efg	268	baefg	359	fg	466	baefg
216	efg	269	baefg	360	fg	467	baefg
217	efg	270	baefg	361	fg	468	baefg
218	efg	271	baefg	362	fg	469	baefg
219	efg	272	baefg	363	fg	470	baefg
220	efg	273	baefg	364	fg	471	baefg
221	efg	274	baefg	365	fg	472	baefg
222	efg	275	baefg	366	fg	473	baefg
223	efg	276	baefg	367	fg	474	baefg
224	efg	277	baefg	368	fg	475	baefg
225	efg	278	baefg	369	fg	476	baefg
226	efg	279	baefg	370	fg	477	baefg
227	efg	280	baefg	371	fg	478	baefg
228	efg	281	baefg	372	fg	479	baefg
229	efg	282	baefg	373	fg	480	baefg
230	efg	283	baefg	374	fg	481	baefg
231	efg	284	baefg	375	fg	482	baefg
232	efg	285	baefg	376	fg	483	baefg
233	efg	286	baefg	377	fg	484	baefg
234	efg	287	baefg	378	fg	485	baefg
235	efg	288	baefg	379	fg	486	baefg
236	efg	289	baefg	380	fg	487	baefg
237	efg	290	baefg	381	fg	488	baefg
238	efg	291	baefg	382	fg	489	baefg
239	efg	292	baefg	383	fg	490	baefg
240	efg	293	baefg	384	fg	491	baefg
241	efg	294	baefg	385	fg	492	baefg
242	efg	295	baefg	386	fg	493	baefg
243	efg	296	baefg	387	fg	494	baefg
244	efg	297	baefg	388	fg	495	baefg
245	efg	298	baefg	389	fg	496	baefg
246	efg	299	baefg	390	fg	497	baefg
247	efg	300	baefg	391	fg	498	baefg
248	efg	301	baefg	392	fg	499	baefg
249	efg	302	baefg	393	fg	500	baefg
250	efg	303	baefg	394	fg	501	baefg
251	efg	304	baefg	395	fg	502	baefg
252	efg	305	baefg	396	fg	503	baefg
253	efg	306	baefg	397	fg	504	baefg
254	efg	307	baefg	398	fg	505	baefg
255	efg	308	baefg	399	fg	506	baefg
256	efg	309	baefg	400	fg	507	baefg
257	efg	310	baefg	401	fg	508	baefg
258	efg	311	baefg	402	fg	509	baefg
259	efg	312	baefg	403	fg	510	baefg
260	efg	313	baefg	404	fg	511	baefg
261	efg	314	baefg	405	fg	512	baefg
262	efg	315	baefg	406	fg	513	baefg
263	efg	316	baefg	407	fg	514	baefg
264	efg	317	baefg	408	fg	515	baefg
265	efg	318	baefg	409	fg	516	baefg
266	efg	319	baefg	410	fg	517	baefg
267	efg	320	baefg	411	fg	518	baefg
268	efg	321	baefg	412	fg	519	baefg
269	efg	322	baefg	413	fg	520	baefg
270	efg	323	baefg	414	fg	521	baefg
271	efg	324	baefg	415	fg	522	baefg
272	efg	325	baefg	416	fg	523	baefg
273	efg	326	baefg	417	fg	524	baefg
274	efg	327	baefg	418	fg	525	baefg
275	efg	328	baefg	419	fg	526	baefg
276	efg	329	baefg	420	fg	527	baefg
277	efg	330	baefg	421	fg	528	baefg
278	efg	331	baefg	422	fg	529	baefg
279	efg	332	baefg	423	fg	530	baefg
280	efg	333	baefg	424	fg	531	baefg
281	efg	334	baefg	425	fg	532	baefg
282	efg	335	baefg	426	fg	533	baefg
283	efg	336	baefg	427	fg	534	baefg
284	efg	337	baefg	428	fg	535	baefg
285	efg	338	baefg	429	fg	536	baefg
286	efg	339	baefg	430	fg	537	baefg
287	efg	340	baefg	431	fg	538	baefg
288	efg	341	baefg	432	fg	539	baefg
289	efg	342	baefg	433	fg	540	baefg
290	efg	343	baefg	434	fg	541	baefg
291	efg	344	baefg	435	fg	542	baefg
292	efg	345	baefg	436	fg	543	baefg
293	efg	346	baefg	437	fg	544	baefg
294	efg	347	baefg	438	fg	545	baefg
295	efg	348	baefg	439	fg	546	baefg
296	efg	349	baefg	440	fg	547	baefg
297	efg	350	baefg	441	fg	548	baefg
298	efg	351	baefg	442	fg	549	baefg
299	efg	352	baefg	443	fg	550	baefg
300	efg	353	baefg	444	fg	551	baefg
301	efg	354	baefg	445	fg	552	baefg
302	efg	355	baefg	446	fg	553	baefg
303	efg	356	baefg	447	fg	554	baefg
304	efg	357	baefg	448	fg	555	baefg
305	efg	358	baefg	449	fg	556	baefg
306	efg	359	baefg	450	fg	557	baefg
307	efg	360	baefg	451	fg	558	baefg
308	efg	361	baefg	452	fg	559	baefg
309	efg	362	baefg	453	fg	560	baefg
310	efg	363	baefg	454	fg	561	baefg
311	efg	364	baefg	455	fg	562	baefg
312	efg	365	baefg	456	fg	563	baefg
313	efg	366					

General number.	Subjects listed in.	General number.	Subjects listed in.	General number.	Subjects listed in.	General number.	Subjects listed in.
429	abefg	811	f	800	baefg	882	fg
430	fg	812	acdefg	801	fg	883	acdefg
431	acdefg	813	acdefg	802	efg	884	fg
432	ofg	814	afg	803	efg	885	fg
433	dfe	815	acdefg	804	dfe	886	dfe
434	g	816	ad	805	afg	887	dfe
435	fg	817	abdefg	806	fg	888	efg
436	fg	818	abdefg	807	baefg	889	dg
437	ofg	819	fg	808	efg	890	abdefg
438	fg	820	afg	809	af	891	efg
439	afg	821	afg	810	afg	892	fg
440	af	822	afg	811	abdefg	893	afg
441	baefg	823	afg	812	afg	894	abdefg
442	baefg	824	acfg	813	afg	895	abdefg
443	bf	825	acfg	814	afg	896	dfe
444	bfg	826	fg	815	abdefg	897	efg
445	f	827	dfe	816	abdefg	898	afg
446	f	828	abdefg	817	afg	899	abdefg
447	afg	829	f	818	abdefg	900	fg
448	cf	830	fg	819	abf	901	efg
449	f	831	afg	820	abdefg	902	bdefg
450	dfe	832	abdefg	821	abdefg	903	f
451	dfe	833	afg	822	abdefg	904	fg
452	fg	834	af	823	afg	905	efg
453	fg	835	g	824	afg	906	f
454	acdefg	836	dfe	825	fg	907	abdefg
455	acdefg	837	abdefg	826	fg	908	abdefg
456	acfg	838	fg	827	fg	909	af
457	acfg	839	fg	828	abdefg	910	fg
458	f	840	fg	829	afg	911	g
459	dfe	841	afg	830	afg	912	af
460	dfe	842	abdefg	831	afg	913	afg
461	fg	843	afg	832	afg	914	abdefg
462	afg	844	afg	833	afg	915	bdefg
463	dfe	845	g	834	afg	916	fg
464	fg	846	af	835	afg	917	fg
465	fg	847	fg	836	afg	918	abdefg
466	g	848	fg	837	afg	919	af
467	fg	849	f	838	abdefg	920	abdefg
468	af	850	f	839	afg	921	abdefg
469	af	851	f	840	afg	922	fg
470	dfe	852	f	841	afg	923	abdefg
471	fg	853	afg	842	afg	924	abdefg
472	dfe	854	afg	843	afg	925	fg
473	afg	855	afg	844	afg	926	abdefg
474	dfe	856	afg	845	afg	927	fg
475	fg	857	af	846	afg	928	abdefg
476	g	858	fg	847	afg	929	fg
477	fg	859	f	848	abdefg	930	abdefg
478	af	860	f	849	afg	931	afg
479	afg	861	f	850	afg	932	af
480	abdefg	862	f	851	afg	933	af
481	afg	863	acfg	852	afg	934	af
482	abdefg	864	afg	853	afg	935	af
483	abdefg	865	fg	854	afg	936	af
484	abdefg	866	fg	855	afg	937	af
485	afg	867	afg	856	afg	938	af
486	afg	868	f	857	afg	939	af
487	afg	869	f	858	afg	940	af
488	abdefg	870	af	859	afg	941	af
489	abdefg	871	af	860	afg	942	af
490	afg	872	af	861	afg	943	af
491	abdefg	873	af	862	afg	944	af
492	afg	874	af	863	afg	945	af
493	afg	875	af	864	afg	946	af
494	afg	876	af	865	afg	947	af
495	afg	877	af	866	afg	948	af
496	afg	878	af	867	afg	949	af
497	afg	879	af	868	afg	950	af
498	afg	880	af	869	afg	951	af
499	afg	881	af	870	afg	952	af
500	afg	882	af	871	afg	953	af
501	afg	883	af	872	afg	954	af
502	afg	884	af	873	afg	955	af
503	afg	885	af	874	afg	956	af
504	afg	886	af	875	afg	957	af
505	afg	887	af	876	afg	958	af
506	afg	888	af	877	afg	959	af
507	afg	889	af	878	afg	960	af
508	afg	890	af	879	afg	961	af
509	afg	891	af	880	afg	962	af
510	afg	892	af	881	afg	963	af
511	afg	893	af	882	afg	964	af
512	afg	894	af	883	afg	965	af
513	afg	895	af	884	afg	966	af
514	afg	896	af	885	afg	967	af
515	afg	897	af	886	afg	968	af
516	afg	898	af	887	afg	969	af
517	afg	899	af	888	afg	970	af
518	afg	900	af	889	afg	971	af
519	afg	901	af	890	afg	972	af
520	afg	902	af	891	afg	973	af
521	afg	903	af	892	afg	974	af
522	afg	904	af	893	afg	975	af
523	afg	905	af	894	afg	976	af
524	afg	906	af	895	afg	977	af
525	afg	907	af	896	afg	978	af
526	afg	908	af	897	afg	979	af
527	afg	909	af	898	afg	980	af
528	afg	910	af	899	afg	981	af
529	afg	911	af	900	afg	982	af
530	afg	912	af	901	afg	983	af
531	afg	913	af	902	afg	984	af
532	afg	914	af	903	afg	985	af
533	afg	915	af	904	afg	986	af
534	afg	916	af	905	afg	987	af
535	afg	917	af	906	afg	988	af
536	afg	918	af	907	afg	989	af
537	afg	919	af	908	afg	990	af
538	afg	920	af	909	afg	991	af
539	afg	921	af	910	afg	992	af
540	afg	922	af	911	afg	993	af
541	afg	923	af	912	afg	994	af
542	afg	924	af	913	afg	995	af
543	afg	925	af	914	afg	996	af
544	afg	926	af	915	afg	997	af
545	afg	927	af	916	afg	998	af
546	afg	928	af	917	afg	999	af
547	afg	929	af	918	afg	1000	af
548	afg	930	af	919	afg		
549	afg	931	af	920	afg		
550	afg	932	af	921	afg		
551	afg	933	af	922	afg		
552	afg	934	af	923	afg		
553	afg	935	af	924	afg		
554	afg	936	af	925	afg		
555	afg	937	af	926	afg		
556	afg	938	af	927	afg		
557	afg	939	af	928	afg		
558	afg	940	af	929	afg		
559	afg	941	af	930	afg		
560	afg	942	af	931	afg		
561	afg	943	af	932	afg		
562	afg	944	af	933	afg		
563	afg	945	af	934	afg		
564	afg	946	af	935	afg		
565	afg	947	af	936	afg		
566	afg	948	af	937	afg		
567	afg	949	af	938	afg		
568	afg	950	af	939	afg		
569	afg	951	af	940	afg		
570	afg	952	af	941	afg		
571	afg	953	af	942	afg		
572	afg	954	af	943	afg		
573	afg	955	af	944	afg		
574	afg	956	af	945	afg		
575	afg	957	af	946	afg		
576	afg	958	af	947	afg		
577	afg	959	af	948	afg		
578	afg	960	af	949	afg		
579	afg	961	af	950	afg		
580	afg	962	af	951	afg		
581	afg	963	af	952	afg		
582	afg	964	af	953	afg		
583	afg	965	af	954	afg		
584	afg	966	af	955	afg		
585	afg	967	af	956	afg		
586	afg	968	af	957	afg		
587	afg	969	af	958	afg		
588	afg	970	af	959	afg		
589	afg	971	af	960	afg		
590	afg	972	af	961	afg		
591	afg	973	af	962	afg		
592	afg	974	af	963	afg		
593	afg	975	af	964	afg		
594	afg	976	af	965	afg		
595	afg	977	af	966	afg		
596	afg	978	af	967	afg		
597	afg	979	af	968	afg		
598	afg	980	af	969	afg		
599	afg	981	af	970	afg		
600	afg	982	af	971	afg		
601	afg	983	af	972	afg		
602	afg	984	af	973	afg		
603	afg	985	af	974	afg		
604	afg	986	af	975	afg		
605	afg	987	af	976	afg		
606	afg	988	af	977	afg		
607	afg	989	af	978	afg		
608	afg	990	af	979	afg		
609	afg	991	af	980	afg		
610	afg	992	af	981	afg		
611	afg	993	af	982	afg		
612	afg	994	af	983	afg		
613	afg	995	af	984	afg		
614	afg	996	af	985	afg		
615	afg	997	af	986	afg		
616	afg	998	af	987	afg		
617	afg	999	af	988	afg		
618	afg	1000	af	989	afg		
619	afg			990	afg		
620	afg			991	afg		
621	afg			992	afg		
622	afg			993	afg		
623	afg			994	afg		
624	afg			995	afg		
625	afg			996	afg		
626	afg			997	afg		
627	afg			998	afg		
628	afg			999	afg		
629	afg			1000	afg		
630							

General number.	Subjects listed in.	General number.	Subjects listed in.	General number.	Subjects listed in.	General number.	Subjects listed in.
762	about	788	about	804	a b c d e f g	820	eg
763	f g	789	b f	805	a f g	821	b c f g
765	f	793	a e f g	806	a b c d e f g	824	g
766	e g	797	a e f g	807	a b f g	825	b c f g
768	c f g	798	f g	808	a b e f g	827	f g
771	b e f g	799	a f g	809	a b f g	828	b f g
772	a e f g	799	a f g	810	a f g	828	about
773	a b e f g	799	a f	811	a f g	827	b c e f g
774	a	799	a e f g	812	d f g	828	c f g
775	d f g	799	d f g	812	b e f g	828	d
776	e f g	794	d f g	813	a e f g	829	f g
777	about	795	f	812	b f g	829	about
778	about	796	b a e f g	812a	a b c e f g	830	e f g
779	a b e e f g	797	d g	813	e g	831	about
780	c f g	798	a b e e f g	815	a f	832	a b e e f g
781	a b e e f g	799	d	817	a f		
782	d f g	800	a e e f g	818	a e		

(By order)

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 20th March 1903.

G. HADDON,
Secretary.

Transfer.—M.S. Ry. Kaleshware Aiyar, Passenger's Agent, Superintend, Second Grade, Temporary work, from the Natal Road on, III Circle, to VI Circle. To join on leave from privilege leave.

Port St. George, 29th March 1909.

F. J. WILSON,
Chief Engineer, P. & B.

Leave.—Under article 105 of Civil Service Regulations, M.S. Ry. P. Rangarajoo Iyengar, General, First Grade, temporary work, Police Control division, is granted privilege leave for three weeks from 31st March 1909, or date to suit.

Bombay, 28th March 1909.

S. B. MURRAY,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Reposting.—M.S. Ry. A. Sankaranarayanan Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, posted to this Circle as Chief Engineer's Memo. No. 1487-C, dated 29th March 1909, is reported to the Railway division.

Railway, 29th March 1909.

A. D. LANSBTON,
Asst. Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Transfer.—M.S. Ry. M. S. Aiyer and Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Br. St. from the South Arcot division to the Tank Inspection Scheme division, V Circle, for charge of Tank Restoration Scheme works under sanction in the Chingleput district. To proceed forthwith.

21st March 1909.

S. D. PEARCE,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

MEDICAL.

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon E. A. Varada Aiyar, Sanitary Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot, is granted four months' leave on medical certificate with effect from the 31st January 1909.

Madras, 28th March 1909.

Appointment.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Derasahway Nayudu to act as Sanitary Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot, via Civil Assistant Surgeon E. A. Varada Aiyar, granted leave on medical certificate or until further orders.

(By order.)

Madras, 28th March 1909.

W. C. LONG, Captain, I.M.S.,
Principal Assistant to the Surgeon General
with the Government of Madras.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

OPENING OF A COMBINED OFFICE.

A third-class combined office was opened at Clerk Tower, Trichinopoly, Trichinopoly District, on the 2nd March 1909.

Trichinopoly, 24th March 1909.

M. J. O'DONNELL,
Superintendent of Telegraphs, South Indian Div.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

All letters, etc., intended for the Government Botanist should be addressed to the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, from the 14th instant owing to transfer of office.

Office of the Government Botanist, Coimbatore,
14th March 1909.

C. A. BARBER,
Government Botanist.

All communications for the Special Superintending Engineer, Kistna and Canvey Barrage Projects, which cannot be delivered in Secunderabad by Saturday 27th March 1909 should be addressed to Madras in the care of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

From and after 2nd April 1909, all letters for the Special Superintending Engineer should be addressed to "East Nook", Engineers, Madras, where the office will be located from 1st April.

Office of the Supt. Engrs. in Special duty, Kistna and Canvey Barrage Projects, 24th March 1909.

W. M. ELLIS, Lieut. Col., R.E.,
Special Superintending Engineer.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified to all that it may appear, that the headquarters of the Inspector, Salt, Alkali and Customs Department, Magdalen Creek, in Kingsborough District, and that all communications intended for him may be addressed Kingsborough District, Newmarket Island, Koroia District.

Office of the Inspector, Salt, Alkali & Customs Dept.,
Magdalen Creek, 26th March 1902.

R. F. HILLARD,
Inspector.

NOTICE.

During the transfer of the head-quarters of the Executive Engineer, Tank Extension Scheme division, III Circle, from Akattaper to Madrasapalle, Cuddalore district, all communications, etc., intended to reach that officer on and after the 29th March 1902 should be addressed to Madrasapalle.

11th March 1902.

H. C. PETER,
Offg. Executive Engineer, T.E.S. Division, III Circle.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1828 that, on or about 29th July 1900, treasure consisting of loose silver coins amounting in value to Rs. 42-14-3 was found by Sengumth Palayya while digging in the ruins of an old wall situated in the wall in the house of Nannanadu Jeyappa in the Tamilnadu village of Madagala, Srinivasanagar taluk, Cuddalore District, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by an authorized agent before the Collector, Cuddalore, in his office at Cuddalore on 16th June 1902 at 11 A.M. with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Cuddalore Collector's Office, Cuddalore,
25th January 1902.

J. A. CUMMING,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1828, that, on the 28th January 1902, treasure consisting of the aforementioned talis and valued at Rs. 1,150 was found in pinnash field No. 45 of Srinivasan Madanlingam village, Tiruchirappalli taluk, South Arcot District, Madras Presidency:—

	Rs.	P.	A.
Idol of Srinivas	1	0	00
Idol of Srinivasa Anjan	1	0	00
Idol of Jeyarasa and Iswari on one pedestal	1	0	00
Idol of Subramanyam with garuda on	1	0	00
Idol of Subramanyam	1	0	00
Idol of Subramanyam	1	0	00
Idol of Anjan	1	0	00
Idol of Vigayakumar	1	0	00
Total	1,150		

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot in his office at Cuddalore on Wednesday the 26th day of May 1902 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
10th January 1902.

A. R. KNAUP,
Jy Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1828), that on the 1st day of May 1902 treasure, consisting of the aforementioned articles valued at Rs. 150, was found hidden in Erethor belonging to Government in the village of Numbur in the Wandsworth taluk, North Arcot District:—

Description of property.

	Value.
(1) One big Vishnu idol of copper, 2 feet 7 inches in height	87
(2) Two coins to the above, about 2 feet 1 inch and 2 feet in height, respectively, also of copper	63
Total	150

The idols are those contained in G.O. No. 285 of 1897 on the 6th of the Stationary Sub-Magistrate's Office, Wandsworth, wherein the finder was permitted under section 50 of the Act.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his office at Durnoor on the 31st day of June 1902 in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

North Arcot Collector's Office, Chittoor,
21st January 1902.

S. F. KUCK,
Collector.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

The Courts of the District Judge, Calcutta, and the District Munsif of Calcutta.

The Courts of the Subordinate Judge, the Midnapore.

The Courts of the District Munsifs of Howrah, Kharai, Udaypur, Kalkata and Tinsuck.

During the adjournment plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received, nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment; and for the delivery of such copies arrangements will be made by each court.

District Court, Calcutta,
25th March 1909.

R. D. BROADFOOT,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Nellore will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 1st May to Saturday the 3rd July 1909, both days inclusive, and that the District Munsif's Courts of Nellore, Kharai and Kollidri will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 3rd May to Saturday the 13th June 1909, both days inclusive.

No plaint, petition or other papers will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts, nor copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment. Provision will be made for the despatch of emergency business.

District and Sessions Court, Nellore,
17th March 1909.

T. M. HANAGACHARIAN,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Chingapoor will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 10th April to Saturday the 16th June 1909, both days inclusive, and the Courts of the District Munsifs of Chingapoor and Ponnaswami for six weeks from Monday the 25th April to Saturday the 8th June 1909, both days inclusive, and the Court of the District Munsif of Chingapoor for six weeks from Monday the 17th May to Saturday the 10th June 1909, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Chingapoor,
10th March 1909.

T. VENKOPAL CHETTY,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Tinnevely and the Subordinate Judge's Courts at Tinnevely and Talavadi will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 1st May to Saturday the 3rd July 1909, both days inclusive, and the District Munsif's Courts of Tinnevely and Talavadi and the Additional District Munsif's Court, Tinnevely, will be closed with the District Court for six weeks from Monday the 3rd May to Saturday the 13th June 1909, both days inclusive. The District Munsif's Courts of Tiruchirappalli, Tiruvannamalai and Dindur will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 18th May to Saturday the 1st July 1909, both days inclusive, and again with the District Court. The District Munsif's Court of Ambasamudram will, as a special case, be closed for six weeks from Monday the 18th April to Saturday the 6th June 1909, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received, nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Tinnevely,
21st March 1909.

G. G. SPENCER,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in the district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

District and Sessions Court, Vengalpet, and the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Vengalpet.

District Munsif's Courts of Vengalpet, Chelavaram, Talamandil, Vengalpet and Perambalur.

District Munsif's Court of Raman.

For two months from Monday the 25th April 1909 to Saturday the 16th June 1909, both days inclusive.

For six weeks from Monday the 30th April 1909 to Saturday the 6th June 1909, both days inclusive.

For six weeks from Monday the 17th May 1909 to Saturday the 26th June 1909, both days inclusive.

No plaints, petitions or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

Arrangements will however be made:—

(1) for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment;

(2) for transmitting to the High Court the records in appeal, etc.

(3) for the despatches and returns to the High Court, of orders issued in *repleas*;

(4) for the receipt and despatch of all administrative correspondence during the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Vengalpet,
21st March 1909.

A. L. HANNAH,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Kurnool will be adjourned for the reason above stated for a two months from Thursday the 11th day of April to Monday the 11th day of June 1935, both days inclusive, and the District Munsif's Court of Kurnool, Madakasira and Gooty for six weeks from Wednesday the 24th day of April to Wednesday the 2nd day of June 1935, both days inclusive, and the District Munsif's Court of Bandal for a week from Monday the 2nd day of May to Saturday the 11th day of June 1935, both days inclusive.

1. During the adjournment no plaint, petition or other paper will be received.

2. Attorneys will, however, be made—

(1) for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents in which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

(2) for transmitting to the High Court the records in appeals, etc.,

(3) for the due service and return to the High Court of the notices issued in appeals, etc.,

(4) for all administrative correspondence, and

(5) for the casual service and return of processes during the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for writs, etc., will not be entertained by the Sessions Judge at places not in the local limits of his division during the recess. They should be made to the High Court (H.D. Or. Dis. No. 1174 of 1934, dated the 15th October 1934).

District and Sessions Court, Kurnool,
22nd March 1935.

J. W. HUGHES
Sd/- District and Sessions Judge.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, ANAPUR.

INDEPENDENT PETITION No. 1 of 1935 (O.R. No. 515 of 1935).

Chandraraja Chinn Rajaguru Petitioner.

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Chandraraja Chinn Rajaguru, son of Chandraraja Chinn Venkata of Kovvur in Anapuri taluk, the petitioner above named, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent, and that his application is posted to the 30th April 1935 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Anapuri,
19th March 1935.

T. BHUJANGA RAO,
Sd/- District Munsif.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, BAPATLA.

INDEPENDENT PETITION No. 1 of 1935.

(1) Vaidemahadevi Akabala, (2) Vaidemahadevi Venkateswami, (3)
Vaidemahadevi Akabala being minor by mother and next friend
Parasara, residence of Nandipudi, Bapatla taluk Petitioner.
(1) Kanna Vaidya, (2) Marpa Venayya and (3) Venka Venayya Children.

Take notice that the above mentioned petitioners have filed a petition in this Court for being declared insolvents and it will be heard on the 14th May 1935.

District Munsif's Court, Bapatla,
20th March 1935.

S. BALANAMADAI,
District Munsif.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, BELLARY.

INDEPENDENT PETITION No. 9 of 1935.

Bondari Hanthappa is the son of S. Govindappa, aged nearly 34 years,
Mysorek, permanent resident of Adoni and now residing in Brampetta,
Bellary Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has filed this petition to adjudicate him an insolvent and that the 15th day of June 1935 has been fixed for final hearing; all persons who intend objecting to the petition are required to appear on the said date in person or by Vakil and they are to submit grounds of their objection in writing three (3) clear days before the day of hearing and before the day of giving such notice and of the said day of hearing.

District Court, Bellary,
18th March 1935.

A. T. TURNER,
District Judge.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, BEZWADA.

INDEPENDENT PETITION No. 3 of 1935. (ORIGINAL FILED IN INDEPENDENT PETITION No. 5 of 1935 IN THE KONTA DISTRICT COURT AND TRANSFERRED TO THIS COURT BY ORDER.)

Attineni Venkateswami Petitioner.
(1) Chinnava Subbalakshmi, (2) Koppala Samireddi and (3) Kankalapaty
Gerrunah Defendants.

Notice is hereby given under clause 1 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that the above named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 15th June 1935 for hearing. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Bezawada,
18th March 1935.

P. AUDINARAYANA AYYA,
District Munsif.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSHI, CHOWGHAT.

Insolvency Petition No. 1 of 1909. (Ordinary Suit No. 488 of 1909).

Karam Chakravarti V/s. son Sankar Chakravarti Petitioner.

Notice, under clause 3 of section 13 of Act III of 1907 (the Provincial Insolvency Act), is hereby given that Karam Chakravarti V/s. son Sankar Chakravarti of Chowghat, Palpoum district, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 7th April 1909 for hearing. Any creditors wishing to appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date to state his objections.

District Munsif's Court, Chowghat,
24th March 1909.

A. SERRAHMANTA AIYAR,
District Munsif.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSHI, COCHIN.

Insolvency Petition No. 3 of 1909.

Gottankkula Ramananjathar V/s. son Petitioner.

Notice, under clause 3 of section 13 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the petitioner herein has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 2nd April 1909 for disposal. Any creditor wishing to appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date to state his objections.

District Munsif's Court, Cochin,
11th March 1909.

V. C. MASARENNAS,
District Munsif.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, COIMBATORE.

Insolvency Petition No. 1 of 1909.

In the matter of Keshavnath Chetty, son of Kalyan Chetty, Dargaga, Madhav, residing at Chelavara—Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that the above petition has been put in to this Court praying that the debtor above named may be adjudged insolvent. Hearing 25th June 1909.

District Court, Coimbatore,
24th March 1909.

B. D. REDDAFOOT,
District Judge.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSHI, CONJEEVARAM.

Insolvency Petition No. 2 of 1909 (Small Cause Suit No. 1255 of 1904).

E. Vanchandhar Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been presented to this Court by E. Vanchandhar, son of E. Vanchandhar, residing in Cherpunkadom, Conjeevaram taluk, Chingleput district, praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act (III of 1907) and that the 16th day of April 1909 has been fixed for the hearing of the said petition in this Court. All persons claiming to be creditors of the petitioner and interested in the disposal of the petition are required to appear in person or by pleader before this Court on the said date and take part in the proceedings.

District Munsif's Court, Conjeevaram,
15th March 1909.

A. RAJAGOPALA AIYAR,
District Munsif.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSHI, OUDALORE.

Insolvency Petition No. 2 of 1909.

Machanayya R. Aiyar Petitioner.
Dargaga Pillai and seven others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has, on 24th February 1909, filed a petition in this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the 15th of April 1909 is fixed for the hearing thereof. Anybody who has objections may appear and state his objections on that day.

15th March 1909.

A. SESHAGIRI HAU,
Recorder for Petitioner.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSHI, KARUR.

Insolvency Petition No. 4 of 1909.

Dargaga Kanna, son of Vanchandhar Kanna, residing in Kolargi.

petit. Achannayya Kanna, village, Karur taluk Debtor and Petitioner.
Parappathi Madali, etc., eight Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to this Court for his being declared an insolvent; and that his petition is posted to 16th April 1909 for hearing the objections, if any, of the creditors.

District Munsif's Court, Karur,
24th March 1909.

B. A. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR,
District Munsif.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, ELIZABETH, KENTON

Investigative Partition No. 3 of 1968, (O. R. No. 763 of 1968).

Aldel Bakken	"	"	"	"	Johannes
Ogden Samangi and Baby Row	"	"	"	"	Respectable (Dante- ville)

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been presented by Abdul Muhanna (petitioner) for an adjournment of his court session at 21 of Hill St. at 1907 and that the 14th day of April has been fixed for hearing of the said petition. All persons claiming to be creditors of the petitioner and desiring to be disposed of the petition are required to appear in person or by pleaders before the Court on the said date and to take part in the proceedings.

Charles Munroe's Court, Ellers,
17th March 1898.

S. RAHAYA ALYANDAR
Dokter Umum

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, KULTALAS

Legislativnummer No. 4 of 1999

Marrubium elae Pichardetian	"	"	"	"	Feltner.
Karyon Methosia and two others	18	24	11	"	Schmidt.

Michigan, son of Peter, of Miami University, Xenia, Ohio, Miami sink, has applied to the Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 26th April 1920 for hearing.

District Council's Office, Kaituma,
14th March 1988.

G. SUBRAMANIAN AYYAR, *Editor*

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNICIPAL, KUNDASAM

Investigative Practice No. 7 of 1999

Selvaiah Iyengar, son of Kandanamanikham Appathurai Iyengar, residing
at Pattinam Street, Kanchipuram " " " " " " " "

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has filed an application to be declared an insolvent and that the application is granted to date April 1908.

Inventor: Patrick No. 9 of 1989.

Kumbakonam Pillay, son of Parakkothis Pillay, residing at Kumbakonam,

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has filed an application to be declared as insolvent and that the application is posted to 15th April 1920.

Известия Петляна № 3 от 1968.

Samson Iyer alias Ganeshaaji Subbiah, son of Balakrishnan Iyer, residing at Door No. 126, Selvaigum Muthu Agraharam, near Vadakkulam .. *Prisoner*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has filed an application to be declared as insolvent and that the application is posted to 19th April 1968.

District Messia's Court, Kumbhaknag,
20th March 1906.

V. DANDAPANI TILLAI
Natal, Natal

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNICIPAL, NEGAPATAM

Insolvent Petition No. 3 of 1920 (Bankruptcy Court No. 140 of 1920)

Fernando Filiz						Pilgrimage.
Keshavnani Nank and twelve others						Dependants.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Marshal's Court, Singapore,
1912 March 1908.

L. R. ANANTHARAMA Aiyar,
Dated 23/10/07

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SINGAPORE

Известия ФПИ № 2 от 1999

First River Avenue Mallia Chert	..	..	..	..	<i>Pellicane</i>
Chertabergin Filial and Aqueduct others	..	..	..	..	<i>Engelstein</i>

Sotive, under clause 2 of section 92 of Act III of 1867, is hereby given that Pans Bone Arance Mordan Ghosi, son of Androgon Gotti, residing at Sbangamung village, Sbangamung taluk, Sbangamung district, Madras District, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is proved to 10th day of April 1906 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Magistrate's Court, Singapore,
19th March 1909.

K. R. GOPALARATHNAM AYYAR,
District Muzdar

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TAYLOR

EASLEY PATTERNS No. 2 OF 1950.

<i>Sagittaria</i> <i>Swartzii</i>	++	++	++	++	++	++	<i>Polypodium</i>
<i>Trichostema</i> <i>Chloranthus</i> and others	++	++	++	++	++	++	<i>Scrophularia</i>

Notice is hereby given that the said petition has applied to the Court in London Petition No. 2 of 1949, to be declared an insolvent and the 16th of April 1949 has been fixed for hearing.

District Court, Twisp, wa.
 24th March 1972

F. D. P. GLOFIELD,
Director, Bureau

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TELICHENAU

Генеральный Патент №. 1 от 1908.

Publikaresman Kushi Bowen, living in Farayshi house in titchali amon
and deom by yakil Mr. V. X. Krikanon Sembler *Publikaresman*

Nation, under clause 2 of section 15 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 12th April 1908. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsiff's Court, Tallicherry.
27th March 1938.

P. P. RAMAN MENON,
Director, Mysore

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TIMMELY

Issued under Permit No. 1 on 1938.

In the author of *Nhĩ Abunwura*

No. 1	Aluminum ..	..	..	..	..	Pelicans,
No. 2	Magnesium and three others ..	..	..	..	..	Cassiopeia.

Notice, under clause 2 of section 18 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that No. Alexander, son of Maryann Amy, residing at Potomac, Transylvania Irish, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is granted to the 21st day of April, 1908 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

INVENTOR PARTITION No. 2 of 1909. (ORIGINAL SET No. 13 of 1907 BY ADDITIONAL DISTRICT
MAGISTRATE'S COURT.)

In the matter of Hochhausman's Petition

Metharamaniam Pillai ..	"	"	"	"	"	<i>Pillayar.</i>
The Tinnevely Bank, Limited, through its agent K. S. Krishnasamy Aiyar and another ..	"	"	"	"	"	<i>Cadaver.</i>

Notice, under clause 3 of section 19 of Act III of 1927, is hereby given that Maheshwaraswami Hiral, son of Lokeshwaraswami Pital, residing at Sandhupada, Taluk, Tanjore district, has applied to this Court to be declared an heir and that this application has been posted in the 21th day of April 1934 for hearing. Any evidence wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Marshal's Court, Tinseltown,
12th March 1902.

F J MORGAN,
District Manager

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TIRUNELVELI

Isolvent Partition No. 1 of 1000

(1) Nanyangnari Chori, (2) Natsukhorol A. Fe. (Sa. St. Bamer. *Pittman*,
(3) Nageji Baw, (4) Katsunaga Mochi, (5) Aikichikawa Chori and
(6) Nanyangnari Uchyo-sho Aikichikawa Uchyo-sho *Yamada*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1967 that Kimmaramma Nalladi, son of Mado Nalladi of Tumpalapalle of Tirunelveli taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent, and that his application is pending in 21th April 1968 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Court, Turkey, 1900

M. N. NARAYANASWAMI AYYAR,
Bombay, India

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, UDAMALPET.

INVESTIGATORY REPORT No. 10 of 1933 (Criminal Jury No. 481 of 1933)

Marilyn Roush

(*) Mirdasem, CD Almadholana, CD Ammanash, ... Fathima (Daher)

(1) Hattirayen, (2) Aiyashkolayen, (3) Arungashkolayen, (4) Sokhaya
Madelayen, (5) Dzunayen, (6) Arungashkolayen, (7) Sokhaya

Journal and (7) *Karyococcus kochii* (Clausen).

Before, under sub-section (2) of section 12, Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and his application is posted to the 15th day of April 1909 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any.

District Munsiff's Court, Udumalpet,
19th March 1904.

B. NARAYANASWAMI ALVAR,
* District Muzdar

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK
ENDING 21ST MARCH 1902.

[illegible]

* Section 81, 2012, amended by R. 058, 2012-0-0.

(The entry of the Democrats.)

T. KINKPAIDIE,
Chief Executive

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer

Rate for Demand Loan—8% per cent.

Percentage of Cook to Louisville positive on demand—17.6%

Bank of Madras, Madras, 49th March, 1900.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS

NOTIFICATIONS

The following abstract is outstanding in the books of the Division and if not claimed before the end of this month, the same will be reclassified to Government:—

[illegible]

Executive Engineer's Office, Bellary,
1st March 1928.

L. L. WICKHAM,
Executive Secretary, National Institute

MODIFIER

It is hereby given that all cut stones of size 8' x 6' x 4' are now lying undisturbed for the last seven years at mile 18 1/2 in Cowlitz back water within steel limits. The owners are requested to put forth their claim to the Sub-Division Office, South Burlington Canal, within one month from date of issue of this notice, if not, the stones will be taken over by the Public Works Department.

A. G. BOMILLY,
Executive Engineer, Cleveland Division

mark. March 1998.

UNCLASSIFIED//SIKES

Notice is hereby given that all amounts due have been outstanding in the schedule of establishment charges in the accounts of the division in the names of the individuals named below for over six months, and unless the parties listed to receive payments from the office of the undersigned within three months from the date of this notice, the amounts will be credited to Government in due season.

Colletes caelestis Lat. and *collet*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
14	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
16	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63																																					

Tallah, 15th March 1968.

A. G. FITZSIMONS,
Executive Engineer, U.S. Division, I.P. Club.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS. •

Rest of Saurtes is the Alaskan Boardman with their Dairyway, etc., on the 27th March 1899,
as reported by Commanders or Agents of the office.

#	Ship's name.	Tonnage.	Commander.	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents.
105.	"Elle Stuart"	1200	T. Walker	Colombia	1910. 1st Aug.	Moore, Gordon, Venezuela & Co.
106.	"Vine Green"	1200	R. C. Jones	London	19th March	do.
107.	"Rancilda"	1010	F. Price	Caracas	19th do.	do.
108.	"Europa"	1010	R. J. Foster	Am.	21st do.	do.
109.	"Isabella"	1010	J. W. Robinson	Trinidad, St. George, Bahama and Hague	21st do.	Moore, Pacey & Co.
110.	"Isabella"	1010	D. Buckley	Colombia	19th do.	Moore, Pacey & Co.
111.	"Tangier"	1010	W. Rice	Unknown	20th do.	Moore, Pacey & Co.

Ships of Vessels arrived at and departed from the Port of Hama (see the 20th to the 22d March 1938).

ARTICLE 11

[illegible]

References

Date and/or Year	Guest's name	Time	English	Continental's name	Witcher heard
1906					
1906, Nov. 11	E. S. & Clara Wilson	11:00	R. S. & Rachel		
1906, Dec. 11	E. S. & Clara Wilson	1902	J. O. Lawrence		London and Hamburg on Ross Canal, Olefin.
1906, Dec. 11	E. S. & Clara Wilson	1908	J. O. Lawrence		Tientsin via Cologne.
1906, Dec. 11	E. S. & Clara Wilson	1904	J. P. Tins		Free by the Southern Ports.
1906, Dec. 11	E. S. & Clara Wilson	1905	J. P. Tins		London via Cologne and Ross Canal.
1906, Dec. 11	E. S. & Clara Wilson	1906	A. Frank		4 days.
1906, Dec. 11	E. S. & Clara Wilson	1907	W. F. Schmidt		Baden.
1906, Dec. 11	E. S. & Clara Wilson	1907	W. F. Schmidt		Free by the Southern Ports.
1906, Dec. 11	E. S. & Clara Wilson	1908	W. F. Schmidt		Baden.
1906, Dec. 11	E. S. & Clara Wilson	1908	W. F. Schmidt		Free by the Southern Ports.
1906, Dec. 11	E. S. & Clara Wilson	1908	W. F. Schmidt		Baden.

Post Office, Madras,
17th March 1904.

T. H. BAKER,
Off. Deputy Commissioner of the Port.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE PREPARATION OF INCOME-TAX RETURNS.

The principal officers of all companies are hereby notified that, under section 11 of Act II of 1930, they are required to prepare and deliver as soon as to be delivered to the Collector and Commissioner of Income-tax, Madras, on or before the 15th April 1939, a statement on Form K (published before) signed by them of the net profits made by the company during the year ending on the day on which the company's accounts were last made up, or if the accounts were not made up within the year ending on the 31st March 1939, then of the net profits made during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1939.

2. Failure to comply with the requirements of section 11 of the Act is punishable under section 24 of the Act.

Office of the Collector and Commissioner of
Income-tax, Madras, 15th March 1939.

A. R. CHENNAI, J.
As. Collector and Commissioner of Income-tax.

FORM K.

INCOME-TAX.

Annual Return of Net Profits to be delivered by the Principal Officer of a Company under Section 11.

Name of company.	Place of business.	3 years of business.	Amount of profits derived from each of the accounts commencing the period during which the company's accounts have been derived.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5

I ()—Have under my signature of office—do declare that the income stated in this return is truly calculated on all the sources of income therein mentioned, that it has actually accrued within the period stated, and that the company has no other sources of income liable to Income-tax.

Date

(Signature)

(Designation)

Instructions how to fill up the above form

1. If the company making the return has several places of business, they should all be mentioned in column 2, the principal place of business being specified.

2. In column 3 should be entered in detail every separate source of income accruing and arising in British India.

3. In column 4 should be entered the amounts accruing and arising during the year ending on the day on which the company's accounts have been last made up, or if the company's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March, in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then during the year ending on the 31st day of March.

4. Against the gross receipts, or deductions should be made on account of disallowances or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profit or loss, nor shall any deduction be allowed on account of any tax, rate or cess to which the company is liable, other than a tax or rate imposed on the income, in respect of its ownership of any buildings or lands not used for agricultural purposes, under sections 108, 109, 110 and 111 of Act II of 1930 (Madras), sections 5 and 7 of Act IV of 1931 (Madras), section 27 (3) and (4) of Act V of 1934 (Madras), and section 17 of Act XIII of 1939 (India).

5. Deductions from the gross receipts may be allowed on account of the following items:—

(a) In the case of trades or professions—

(1) Sums expended in the repairs of implements, materials or articles used solely for the purposes of the profession or trade.

(2) Sums expended for drawing or keeping insured the buildings, machinery, implements and stock used for the purposes of profession or trade, and the rent paid for any premises used for such profession or trade, provided that if such premises shall not have been exclusively used for such profession or trade, a fair proportion only of such rent shall be deducted from the gross receipts.

(3) Actual expenditures during the year on repairs and renewal of such premises, if such repairs and renewal are in the cost of the company.

(4) Sums expended in the payment of persons employed solely in such profession or trade.

(5) The amount of any losses of stock in trade—The losses here mentioned in any case or cases of professions or trades and where the profits thereof may be set off against the gross profits of any other profession or trade mentioned by the same company.

(6) The amount of any bad debts (or debts) lost or due upon non-recoverable grounds within an irretrievable within the year, provided—

(i) that such bad debts (or debts) have been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose ;

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE TRADE RETURN OF INCOME PRESENTED TO ABOVE.

- (1) In the case of a firm, the ordinary declaration of the firm should be entered in column 1.
- (2) If the partner or firm making the return has several places of residence or business, they should all be mentioned in column 2, the principal place of residence or business being specified.
- (3) Column 3 should show all sources and amounts of income, specifying separately those chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of Schedule II of the Act, and the number of shares in such income and the nature of shares. In this column should be entered in detail every separate source of income arising and existing in British India. Salaries, pensions, annuities and pensions are chargeable under Part I, interest on Government and other securities under Part III and other sources of income including the rental value of buildings occupied by the assessee under Part IV of the Act, are chargeable under Part IV of Schedule II of the Act.
- (4) In column 4 should be entered the gross income actually and entirely during the year ending on the day on which the person's accounts have been last made up or if the person's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the first day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then during the year ending on the first day of March. In this column, the period during which the income from each source has been received should be specified.
- (5) Against the gross receipts, no deduction should be made on account of depreciation or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits returned, nor on account of the maintenance of the assessee himself or his family or domestic establishment; nor shall any deduction be allowed on account of any tax, rate or cess to which the assessee is liable, other than a tax or rate imposed on the assessee, in respect of his ownership of any buildings or lands not used for agricultural purposes under sections 128, 145, 146 and 149 of Act III of 1947 (Madras), sections 65 and 78 of Act IV of 1944 (Madras), section 27 (1) and (2) of Act V of 1948 (Madras) and section 27 of Act XIII, 1948 (India), (Notification No. 224, dated 17th April 1948, published in page 315, Part I of Port St. George Gazette, dated 22nd April 1948).
- (6) A deduction for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a pension for minor children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company should not be excluded from column 4, but should be included in the column headed "Total Deductions" and supported in the assessment case by a receipt for each deduction or payment.

EXAMPLES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHERE ARE ALLOWABLE.

(a) In the case of trader or profession.

- (1) Sums actually expended in the repairs of implements, vessels or articles used solely for the purpose of the profession or trade.
- (2) Sums expended in repairing or keeping in order the buildings, machinery and plant, implements, and stock used for the purpose of the profession or trade. The deduction is confined to the profits (including subventions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income arising in which the tax is assessed.
- (3) The amount of rent paid for any premises exclusively used for such profession or trade.

N.B.—Where they are not exclusively used for such profession or trade, only a fair proportion of such rent is allowable for deduction.

- (4) The amount actually expended on repairs and renewals of such premises, if the repairs and renewals are at the cost of the assessee. The assessee must be prepared to prove the amount spent by means of vouchers.

- (5) The amount expended in salaries of persons employed solely and exclusively in the profession or trade. When a firm has transactions both in and out of India and realises profit in both by means of its establishment maintained in India in common for both, only a proportionate deduction is allowed (the exact proportion of which will be determined by the assessing officer in each case).

- (6) The amount of any loss in trade or of the stock in trade actually written off during the year. In cases where there is loss in one trade or profession, and profit in another, the loss may be set off against the profit, and any amount so deducted. So also loss under any one part of the Schedule may be set off against income under any other part.

- (7) The amount of any bad debt (or debts) *bad* and upon reasonable grounds written off as irrecoverable within the year, provided—

- (1) that such bad debt (or debts) has been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose;

- (2) that it has not been written off as profit and loss before; and

- (3) that when once a particular debt has been *bad* and upon reasonable grounds written off as profit and loss in one year, no portion of such debt can be carried forward or set off against or taken in deduction of the profits of the next or any succeeding year.

N.B.—In writing off bad debts against the losses of any year care must be taken to see that the amount is not unnecessarily deducted and not deducted more than once.

- (8) Interest paid on borrowed capital. The assessee may be required to satisfy the assessing officer that only capital actually employed in his trade is taken into account in this operation.

N.B.—When the whole capital is not exclusively employed in the trade, only a fair proportion of the interest paid shall be deducted.

- (9) Such miscellaneous and contingent charges as Commission or Discount—

Postage, Telegraphs, Law, Advertising and Stationery charges.

Shipping, Freight, Railway and other Transport charges.

N.B.—The nature of the charge and the amount incurred under each should be distinctly denominated.

(10) Payments actually made to Insurance Companies for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a pension for life or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company, but not those set aside to form an Annuity Fund.

(11) Charges incurred in providing lifts for residents, docks and moorings.

(12) Amount actually expended from the profits of the year on ordinary maintenance, repairs of machinery and plant.

(13) Such amount as may be actually set apart from the profits of the year for depreciation up to a limit of 10 per cent. on the value of the machinery and plant.

N.B.—Care should be taken to ensure that the deduction allowed represents the repairs, and depreciation of only one year, viz., the year the income of which is assessed.

NOTE.—(a) In case of houses owned and let by the owner for rent.

(1) Sums expended in heating or keeping (warmed) such houses, the deduction being confined only to the proceeds (including subscriptions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income accruing in which the tax is assessed.

(2) Actual expenditures during the year on repairs and renewal of houses, if such repairs are at the cost of the owner, but not depreciation is the value of such buildings.

(3) Sums expended in collecting the rent not exceeding 5 per cent. of the gross rental. The deduction applies only to direct payments.

(4) Any interest payable to a mortgagee not in possession, whether the interest has or has not been actually paid during the year.

(5) Any rent or quitrent paid by the owner as account of such houses as their own. (*Notification No. 88, dated 25th February 1925, printed on pages 556 & 557, Part I of Fort St. George Gazette, dated 6th March 1925.*)

(6) In case of houses occupied by the owner for dwelling purposes under section 24 of Act II of 1908.

(1) When buildings are occupied by their owners as dwelling-houses, five-sixths of the estimated net income shall be added to the net income under Part IV and the sum total assessed, provided that, where five-sixths of the estimated rental value amounts to 10 per cent. of the owner's income from all sources whether taxable or not, the same shall be deducted from the five-sixths of the rental value and the remainder added to the net income under Part IV.

(2) Houses reserved for the use of the owner, but not occupied by him during the period which accrues on the basis of assessment.

N.B.—The term reserved as used in the section refers only to such works as are intended to put the building into the same state as it was in when it was originally constructed, while any additional accommodation provided or any material alterations to the plan of the building shall be treated as an addition.

When a portion of the house is occupied by the owner and the remainder let out on hire, the portions should be treated as if they were separately houses and deductions allowed accordingly, i.e., either a sixth of the assessed rental value or rental expenditure on repairs and renewals, as the case may be.

EXEMPTION OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHICH ARE NOT ALLOWED.

- (1) Amounts expended by Yakkis on the purchase of Low houses and stationery.
- (2) Amounts set apart to form an Annuity Fund in cases where allowances are made for repairs under the rules.
- (3) Amounts set apart to a Reserve Fund out of profit to meet anticipated or contingent losses.
- (4) Amounts spent in or out of pocket for repayment of debts.
- (5) Interest on capital lent in by the partners of the firm.
- (6) Partner's allowances.
- (7) Bad or doubtful debts not written off.
- (8) Any set off out of the profits of the year to account of ascertained losses of previous years.
- (9) Public or local rates, taxes or taxes other than such taxes or rates as under paragraph (6) of the instructions given above may be deducted. (*Notification No. 88, dated 25th February 1925, printed on pages 556 & 557, Part I of Fort St. George Gazette, dated 6th March 1925.*)
- (10) Cost of maintenance of the business itself or the family or domestic.
- (11) Expenses paid to domestic servants.
- (12) Contributions payable to domestic servants.
- (13) Subscriptions to clubs, charities and schools, etc.
- (14) Tolls expenses of passengers of a firm when there can be separately ascertained.
- (15) Interest not received in cash, a loan being taken for the same.
- (16) Deductions for depreciation in the value of buildings.
- (17) Payments made to form an Annuity Fund against future loss.
- (18) Outlay on the purchase of machinery, plant, etc.

NOTIFICATION.

In pursuance of the powers delegated under section 5 (3) of the Madras Survey and Excise Act IV of 1907, the Board of Revenue is pleased to appoint the Head Surveyor and Excise Officer in the Nilgiris to be a "Society Officer" under the Act.

Head of Revenue (H.S., Sec., L.S. and Agt.)
Chennai, 22nd March 1925.

L. D. SWAMINATHAN,
Secretary.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CASUARINA BOARDS, BULK KEROSENE OIL, SUNDRY STORES AND DEAL AND HANDWOOD PLANKS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received at 5 p.m. on the 15th April 1909 by the undersigned for the supply of the following during 1908-1909:—

- (1) Casuarina boards per ton.
- (2) Bulk Kerosene Oil per 5 gallons.
- (3) Packing cases, crates, etc.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes of current money which tender will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit for items (1) and (2) Rs. 200 each, item (3) Rs. 100 and execute separate agreement for the supply of each of the above within 74 days of the acceptance of the tender failing which the earnest money will be forfeited.

4. Tenders should be separately made for each of the above and be superscribed on cover certifying them "Tenders for the supply of—"

- a. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer.

5. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Madras, 17th March 1909

H. R. PEIRCE,

General Superintendent, P. W. Workshops and Stores.

MADRAS STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF LOCKS AND PORTAL SCALES.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders for the supply of the undermentioned locks and portal scales of Indian make during the year 1908-1909 will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 12 noon on Monday the 15th April 1909:—

Padlocks, 1½", with five levers (with duplicate keys)	Rs.	120
Do. 2", with five levers	do.	250
Do. 2½", with six levers	do.	100
Do. 3" do	do.	125
Do. 3½" do	do.	25
Do. 4" do	do.	25
Cryptograph locks, special, 4", with six levers	do.	40
Do. 5" do	do.	20
Key locks, 3", with six levers	do.	10
Do. 3½" do	do.	25
Do. 4" do	do.	10
Iron Marine latch locks, 4", with brass handles with 4 levers and duplicate keys	do.	50
Portal scales with bins and counter weights	do.	25

General Conditions.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for town locks" and should specify the rates at which the tenderer undertakes to supply them. They should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 (one hundred). This deposit should be advanced into the Bank of Madras, and the Banker's receipt attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

2. The locks should be in accordance with the standard specification in the custody of the Superintendent of the Public Works Workshops. The same case and the whole internal mechanism should be of brass, the standards of the padlocks only being of mild steel. Unlatch locks with common keys are ordered, therefore the key of one lock should not open any other of its description.

3. The scales should be delivered at the Stationery Office, Madras, at the cost and risk of the contractor.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 10 percent on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty, and to sign a contract bond (from of which can be seen at the office) within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure, he is liable to a fine of 5 per cent. deducted from the acceptance of his tender. In case of default, the tenderer concerned to be awarded.

5. The quantities mentioned above are only approximate; the actual quantities required will be stated in the orders given from time to time, according to which the contractor should supply the articles.

6. The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Form of tender and any further information can be obtained on application to the Stationery Office on any office day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Stationery Office, Madras,
15th March 1909.

A. R. CUMMING,
Sp. Superintendent of Stationery

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

Bidders, tender for the supply of the undermentioned articles of clothing and for tailoring charges will be received by the Superintendent of Storehouse up to 12 noon on Monday the 15th April 1892.

PART I.

Clothing required for the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, Chief or Divisional Sanitary Inspectors and qualified Sanitary Inspectors.

	Possible quantities required.
1. Coats (suits)	No. 100
2. Coats (woolens with lining)	" 100
3. Trousers (suits)	Faint 100
4. Trousers (woolens with lining)	" 100
5. Cotton gaiters (with gold lace at one end)	No. 250
6. Gaiters bottom (with device)	" 100
7. Canvas gaiters	Faint 100
8. Knickerbockers (suits or woolens)	" 50
9a. Riding trousers (suits or woolens)	" 50
9. Stockings	" 80
10. Silk gaiters (with gold lace at one end)	No. 10
11. Tapes (solar pink)	" 50

Clothing required for qualified Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and for Vaccinators.

1. Coats (suits)	No. 150
2. Coats (woolens)	" 150
3. Trousers (suits)	Faint 100
4. Trousers (woolens)	" 100
5. Cotton gaiters	No. 250
6. Gaiters bottom (with device)	" 100
7. Canvas gaiters	Faint 100
8. Knickerbockers (suits or woolens)	" 50
9. Riding trousers (suits or woolens)	" 50
10. Stockings	" 80
11. Tapes (solar pink)	" 50

Specification of the above clothing—

Coats—Colours cloth, Royal Marine, pattern No. 1105. In the case of men employed on the hills, woollen cloth of the same pattern should be used.

Coats—The coat will be a Norfolk jacket with two pockets, two breast and two side patch pockets. The collar will be of horn down pattern, fastened by hooks and eyes. The collar will bear gold band 1 inch broad and by inches long in three rows for Chief Sanitary Inspectors and First-class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, two rows for Divisional Inspectors and Second-class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, and one row for Third-class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and for qualified Sanitary Inspectors serving under a Divisional or Chief Sanitary Inspector. The gold band will be affixed by means of buttons so that it shall be removable when the coat is needed. In the case of the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators, the coats should have shoulder straps on which will be sewed a brass badge of the same device as the button but laid upon the latter & for Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and V for Vaccinators.

Six brass polished buttons will be used for the front of the coat and two will be employed for the belt. They will bear the device of a winged red and two serpents surrounded by the motto "Hic in Vindex."

Trousers will be of the same material as the coat and of ordinary cut.

The gaiters will be of cotton, madder (Indian lac) colour, and 18 inch length with gold embroidery of special pattern. The gaiters for the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators should be without lace.

The gaiters will be of dark brown canvas, lined with thin leather and fastened with leather straps and buckles around the ankles. The gaiter will have a flap given so as to cover the heel opening and prevent entrance of dirt. European and Europeans will wear solar pink 'tapes' at the bottom pattern recommended for European soldiers covered with Royal Marine cloth No. 1105. The gaiters will be worn on the bottom of the same pattern as above stated but will be 10 inch in length.

Knickerbockers and riding trousers should be of the same material as prescribed for the coat. Stockings should be of plain leather without an ornamental border.

PART II.

Charges for making up the following articles are required—

Dark blue serge—	Possible quantities to be ordered.
1. Long coats (lined) and trousers (with waist cords)	No. 500
2. Long coats (lined)	No. 50
3. Short coats (lined)	" 50
4. Trousers (with waist cords and lining)	" 50
5. Suits for footmen	Faint 50
6. Caps for footmen	No. 100
7. Coats (suits) (with buttons)	" 100
8. Coats (suits) (without buttons)	" 25
9. Waist belts (with buttons)	" 25
10. Short coats (without lining)	" 25
11. Caps, double eye	" 50

PART II—cont.

Red serge—	Prohibit quantities to be
15. Coats (lined) trimmed with gold lace and parallel	No. 10
16. Coats (lined) parallel (not trimmed with gold lace)	200
17. (a) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown, all embroidered in gold lace.	
(b) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown, all embroidered in yellow thread.	
(c) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown with departmental initials, all embroidered in gold lace.	
(d) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown with departmental initials, all embroidered in yellow thread.	
(e) Panels for the above containing the Tudor crown and departmental initials, all embroidered in gold lace.	
(f) Panels for the above containing the Tudor crown and departmental initials, all embroidered in yellow thread.	
18. Cambric bands bordered with gold lace	No. 10
19. Do. bordered with gold lace stripes	6 19
20. Do. bordered with yellow serge (woollen) stripes	200
21. Do. bordered with gold lace	16
22. Do. bordered with yellow serge (woollen)	200
23. Ounce belts bordered with gold lace (single row)	5
24. Do. do. (double row)	5

N.B.—Serge, binding cloth, buttons, waist cords, gold lace and yellow heading will be supplied by the undersigned and all that the contractor will have to provide is profile, thread and fabric.

PART III.

Miscellaneous articles required—

1. English red blackam, 8' X 8'	No. 20
2. Jerseys	10
3. Trowsers, red twill cloth, each measuring 6 yards in length	25
4. Do. red lined, for suit	5
5. Do. do. Red suit	42
6. Waterproof umbrellas, 22 ribs	52
7. Do. do. 2 ribs	5

PART IV.

Clothing required for the Fuzulm with specifications—

1. Pattern jackets	No. 100
2. Trowsers or breeches	Pairs 140
3. Trowsers (khaki)	No. 150
4. Petticoats (khaki)	Pairs 150

Specifications of the above clothing—

A pattern jacket of the above pattern as Pattern Inspecion with rows of loops and in front, fastening with loops and eyes under direction, as Articles sent on each staff and shoulder with of twisted cotton cord. Kicker-breeches breeches with a cord or piping down the outer seam. Trowsers of the ordinary pattern with piping may be substituted for the breeches. The material for coat, breeches, trowsers and petticoats to be the same as the Fuzulm goods with cord of the same colour, but free in quality. The approved pattern of skirt cloth is No. 1400.

General Conditions.

1. Tenders should be accompanied "Tenders for clothing." They should specify the rates at which the tenderer undertakes to supply or to supply per yard. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent on the value of the tender. This deposit should be retained in the Bank of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No cash will be accepted.
2. Samples of the cloth and other articles proposed to be supplied should be invariably accompany the tender. They should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them.
3. The articles must be delivered at the Stationary Office, Madras, at the end and risk of the contractor.
4. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 10 per cent on the value of his tender, together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond (in form of which can be seen at this office) within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure to sign a contract bond as above required, his deposit of 5 per cent, delivered with the tender will be liable to forfeiture, and his tender will be cancelled.
5. The number of suits or other articles measured above are approximate and no requirements will be specified in the orders given from time to time according to which only the contractor should supply the articles.
6. The Superintendent of Stationary Messes to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.
7. Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application at the Stationary Office on any office day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
8. Clothing should be supplied according to specified measurements where necessary. In other cases standard sizes should be adopted.
9. The contract will be for a period of one year from the 1st April 1907.

Stationary Office, Madras,
27th March 1909.

A. B. CUMMINGS,
As. Superintendent of Stationary.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY ARTICLES, ETC.

Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles of Indian manufacture during the financial year 1929-30 will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 12 noon on Monday the 12th April 1929—

	Probable quantity for the year.
Ink powder, black, in packets, to yield 25 ounces of ink	Doz. 10,000
Do. red, in packets, to make 1 quart of ink each	Packets 1,000
Twine, coarser, 500	lb. 8,000
Glass, ordinary	Do. 3,182
Pushpins, steel	Doz. 250
Buttons, large	Do. 30
Blank paper tags, fat, imperial, white	Do. 10,000
Do. round, imperial, red	Do. 4,000
Do. pointed, imperial, purple	Do. 12,000
Do. do. blue	Do. 10,000
Tags tags, large and small	Doz. 10,000
Do. tags for the	Do. 100
Rubber rollers for gas-stove impressions	Do. 400
Self lighters	Do. 400
Paper, weighing paper, 24" X 36"	Doz. 2,000
Do. weighing, 12" X 12"	Doz. 1,500
Plate boards, thin, rough, 24" X 30"	Doz. 1,500
Nails for packing (Galleys of steel)	lb. 500
Jobs paper	Do. 1,000
Doz.	lb. 20,000
Square T 40"	Do. 5
Do. 36"	Do. 10
Do. 30"	Do. 10
Do. 24"	Do. 10
Do. 18" along edged	Do. 10
Do. 12" along edged	Do. 5
Do. 6" along edged	Do. 5

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tenders should be accompanied by—Tenders for stationery articles, etc., and should specify the rates at which the tenderer undertakes to supply the articles. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 1 per cent. on the value of the tender. This deposit should be remitted into the Bank of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

2. Samples of articles proposed to be supplied should be available for inspection; they should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them. Each sample of ink should be accompanied by an examination fee of Rs. 15. Standard samples may be reported at the Stationery Office.

3. The articles should be delivered at the Stationery Office, Madras, at the cost and risk of the contractor.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 10 per cent. on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty, and to give a certified bond (form of which can be seen at the office) within three days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure, his deposit of 1 per cent. debited with the tender will be forfeited and retained by Government and his tender considered to be cancelled.

5. The quantities mentioned above are only approximate; the actual quantities required will be stated in the orders given from time to time, against which the contractor should supply the articles.

6. The Superintendent of Stationery reserves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason therefor.

7. Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application to the Stationery Office at any office day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Stationery Office, Madras,
28th March 1929.

A. R. CUNNING,
Ag. Superintendent of Stationery

SALE OF OLD BEAM MORTAR MILL.

It is hereby notified that an old portable steam mortar mill of this project division is now available for sale. The machine is under a mortar mill and all the metal parts have been stripped off and are to be sold by the tender. The tender is to be made by the tenderer to the tenderer and is to be made by the tenderer to the tenderer.

The risk of the machine is not worth anything. Any reasonable price will be an offer. Purchasers wishing to accept the offer may apply to the undersigned for any further particulars.

12th March 1929.

A. R. LAURIE,
Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Project Division.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS

¹ I. Seated leaders for the purchase and removal of the underserved assets will be provided by the Warrant Office in charge (822 Carolina Eastern, Midway, and 822 Carolina Western).

(II) Manuscript and copy editing: Manuscript copyediting by G. H. R. van den Broek, J. A. M. de Vries, and J. A. M. de Vries, and manuscript editing by G. H. R. van den Broek, J. A. M. de Vries, and J. A. M. de Vries, will be performed by the publisher, Springer, at a cost of € 1000 per volume. The publisher will also cover the costs of the production of the printed version of the manuscript.

All Tenders will only be received in accordance with the conditions on the back of the tender form, which must be submitted in English and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of articles entered in them will be purchased. Fractional parts of paise in rates will not be accepted. Tenders must be duly signed and completed in accordance with the instructions on the envelope.

IV. Tender should be accompanied by a deposit in the form of a Passbook Bank Receipt of
disbursement Passbook Note, Provincial or Municipal debtors, or Part Treasury note, at interest
at the rate of 5 per cent. on the total value of the stores tendered for, subject to a maximum
of Rs. 25 which deposit will be returned on acceptance or rejection of the tender. In the case of
Procurement Notes being furnished they must remain in the name of the Depositor.

7. No security or deposit which the lender may have furnished in connection with a previous contract or on any other account can be accepted as payment-money.

- * VI. The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Inspector-General of Ordnance Factory in India, Nanded, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender, or any stage in a tender, without cause assigned.

VII. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Saturday the 10th April 1999. Tenderers are invited to attend.

VIII. Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

IX. Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

X. Tenders must be such under a strong cover, securely fastened, sealed with a distinctive device and conspicuously marked "Tender for the purchase of metals," and addressed to the warrant office in charge, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, and sent to any officer by name.

SE. Tenders which do not comply with the above conditions will be rejected.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Gun Carriage Factory, Mal'nia,
10th March 1936

B. SMITH, Col., R. A.,
Superintendent

DETAILED OF COUPES IN THE HANDEKUR, KAVARI AND NELLORE TALUKS

A notice of all the coopers in the Kandukun, Kaval and Nellore taluks (Kavali Range) that were notified for sale to the Forest Deptt of the Nellore District Gazette, dated the 1st February 1928, was

- MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS. Malabar and Arjunga. Volume I. 1904. Royal 8vo, cloth, indexed.
By C. A. JENSEN, I.C.S. Edited by F. R. EYRE, I.C.S. 10s. 5s. 4 or 5s. 6d. (5 s.)
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Tamil, Telugu, Canara, Malayalam or Hindustani. Price 4. (5 p.)

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed Sub-Overseer's Test of the Madras Civil Engineering College for appointments in the Municipality of Palani as Public Works Committee on a salary of Rs. 25-3-00. Applicants having experience of municipal work will be preferred. The applications must reach the undersigned not later than the 15th May 1939.

Municipal Office, Palai, 26th March 1939.

M. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Chairman.

Applications from Draftsmen for employment in the office of the Special Superintending Engineer Madras, from 1st April 1939 are invited. Salaries Rs. 28 to Rs. 39 according to experience and qualifications.

Applicants should state age, qualifications and send copies (not originals) of certificates. Men with experience of Irrigation Project work will be preferred.

Apply to—

Special Superintending Engineer, Quarry and Kistna Riverbank Projects.
Address—Borewells up to 15th March, and after that date, Madras.

Camp, Borewells, 15th February 1939.

W. M. ELIAS, Lieut.-Col., I.E.E.,
Superintending Engineer on Special duty.

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed at least the Sub-Overseer and Surveyor's Test of the College of Civil Engineering, Madras, for Temporary Surveyor's posts on Rs. 67 per mensem, which are likely to last for a period of 24 months.

The applications should reach the undersigned before the 31st March 1939.

Governor's Western Division Office,
Chattipothi, 15th March 1939.

J. M. LACEY,
Executive Engineer, Governor's Western Division.

Applications are invited of candidates who have passed at least the present Sub-Overseer and Surveyor's test or the old Surveyor's test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for three temporary Surveyor's posts on Rs. 50 per mensem which will last throughout the year 1939-1940, and probably for the next year also. The selected candidates should be prepared to join duty within a week of the date of receipt of the appointment order.

Es. Engr's Office, Governor's Western Division,
Majestic, 15th March 1939.

K. SRINIVASA AYYANAR,
Executive Engineer, Governor's Western Division.

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed the Sub-Overseer and Surveyor's test of the Madras College of Engineering for appointments as Foreman on Rs. 25 per mensem in the Bank Reclamation Scheme Division of this circle. There is a 6 months' appointments which will last for one year for certain and there is every likelihood of their being continued thereafter.

Preference will be given to men to non-Brahmins and those who have 1 year's experience on the field.

Applications should reach the undersigned before the 1st April next.

Superintending Engineer's Office, III Circle,
Bellary, 15th March 1939.

A. C. LANCASTON,
Off. Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Applications are invited for the post of a Temporary Draftsman on a salary of Rs. 65 per mensem for the Borewells Workshops, Kistna District Division.

Only persons who have passed the Draftsman's test or the Engineer Subordinate's test need apply.

Applicants should state their age and qualifications and should send copies of their testimonials.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 15th April.

Superintending Engineer's Office, II Circle,
Borewells, 15th March 1939.

S. R. NURHAT,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Applications for appointments as Probationary Superintendents of Post Offices in this circle are invited that no such posts are vacant or are likely to be vacant for a long time.

3. A very large number of applications already received from eligible candidates have had to be rejected for want of vacancies.

Madras, 15th March 1939.

G. J. MOGO,
Off. Postmaster-General, Madras.

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed at least the Metropolitan Examination for Clerk's posts on Rs. 18 or 14 per mensem in the Registration Office in the Bellary and Anantapur districts. Applicants should be well conversant with reading Telugu, manuscript and able to write a fair hand both in English and Telugu. Preference will be given to those who know Canara also. Applicants should be accompanied with specimens of handwriting in English, Telugu and Canara and copies of testimonials, if any, and should give their age and the places where they possess landed property.

Bellary Registrar's Office,
4th March 1939.

P. RAMAKRISHNAIAH,
Registrar.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

MADRAS EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Under the provisions of sections 31, 32 and 33 of the Society's Regulations (Clause 7 of Act No. VI of 1880) the Directors hereby convene a Special General Meeting of Members of the Society to be held at the office of Messrs. Burt & Co., South Beach, Madras, on Wednesday the 7th July 1908, at 4.30 p.m., to determine which of the following courses shall be adopted by the Society:—

- (a) Carrying on the Society as hitherto; making no special effort for securing new entrants; adopting such fresh lines as may come forward, with a general, or occasional, right to share in the profits.
- (b) Carrying on the Society with special efforts to attract new entrants, by means of a machinery following the lines adopted by competing Assurance Companies with, or without, the retention of profit rights.
- (c) Carrying on the Society as a sealed office; that is to say, admitting no new entrants and working out the Contracts in the last account.

(By order of the Board.)

Madras, 26th March 1908.

WEST & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.

The late Madras MBI, which was the proprietary concern of Ramji Lakshmidas, was converted into a "Limited" Company on the 16th day of December 1907. Messrs. Ramji Lakshmidas & Co. are acting as the Agents of the said Company. The undersigned have since that date no sort of connection whatever with the above firm and the undersigned are likewise not responsible for the engagements thereof.

Bombay, 26th February 1908.

DWARAKADAS NARANDAS
KESHAVJI RAMJI LAKSHMIDAS.

Notice is hereby given that I, Kothanda known as KUNHI RAMAN, Taluvar, shall hereafter be known as KUNHI RAMA MENON, Taluvar.

Perungode, the 26th March 1908.

T. KUNHI RAMA MENON.

On or after 26th day of April 1908 I intend moving the High Court of Judicature at Madras to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Madras, 26th March 1908.

V. MUTHU RAMALINGAM,
Applicant.

I intend moving the High Court of Judicature at Madras on or after the 2nd April 1908 for my enrolment as a Vakil thereof.

Pala Grove, Mylapore, Madras,
26th March 1908.

I. S. VEERABRAHMA AYYAR.

I intend applying, on or about the 26th of April 1908, to the High Court, Madras, to be admitted as a Vakil thereof.

Mylapore, 26th March 1908.

P. R. SARAYANASWAMI.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The Bank of Madras and the Public Debt Office will be closed from Friday the 13th to Monday the 15th inclusive, both days inclusive, for the "Easter Holidays" and on Tuesday the 16th instant on account of "Good New Year's Day" under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(By order of the Directors.)

Madras, 26th March 1908.

W. H. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 13.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1909.

[Part, 3a.m.]

TABLE OF RAINFALL
RECORDED AT
STATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR THE MONTH OF
FEBRUARY 1909.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

No.	Name	Subjects										Total	Average
		English	Mathematics	Science	History	Geography	Physical Education	Art	Music	Health	Character Education		
1	John Doe	85	78	82	75	80	88	72	70	75	78	750	75
2	Jane Smith	78	85	75	82	78	80	70	72	75	78	750	75
3	Robert Johnson	82	72	88	78	85	75	78	70	72	75	750	75
4	Emily White	75	80	78	85	72	82	70	75	78	75	750	75
5	Michael Brown	88	75	80	78	85	72	70	75	78	75	750	75
6	Sarah Davis	72	82	75	80	78	85	70	72	75	78	750	75
7	David Wilson	80	78	82	75	85	72	70	75	78	75	750	75
8	Olivia Garcia	78	85	75	82	78	80	70	72	75	78	750	75
9	Christopher Lee	82	72	88	78	85	75	78	70	72	75	750	75
10	Ava Martinez	75	80	78	85	72	82	70	75	78	75	750	75
11	Isaac Hernandez	88	75	80	78	85	72	70	75	78	75	750	75
12	Mia King	72	82	75	80	78	85	70	72	75	78	750	75
13	Benjamin Scott	80	78	82	75	85	72	70	75	78	75	750	75
14	Charlotte Adams	78	85	75	82	78	80	70	72	75	78	750	75
15	Lucas Baker	82	72	88	78	85	75	78	70	72	75	750	75
16	Grace Campbell	75	80	78	85	72	82	70	75	78	75	750	75
17	Henry Evans	88	75	80	78	85	72	70	75	78	75	750	75
18	Abigail Foster	72	82	75	80	78	85	70	72	75	78	750	75
19	Sebastian Grant	80	78	82	75	85	72	70	75	78	75	750	75
20	Victoria Harris	78	85	75	82	78	80	70	72	75	78	750	75
21	Julian Iversen	82	72	88	78	85	75	78	70	72	75	750	75
22	Chloe Jensen	75	80	78	85	72	82	70	75	78	75	750	75
23	Leo Kim	88	75	80	78	85	72	70	75	78	75	750	75
24	Amelia Lopez	72	82	75	80	78	85	70	72	75	78	750	75
25	Max Miller	80	78	82	75	85	72	70	75	78	75	750	75
26	Harper Moore	78	85	75	82	78	80	70	72	75	78	750	75
27	Isaac Nelson	82	72	88	78	85	75	78	70	72	75	750	75
28	Charlotte Olsen	75	80	78	85	72	82	70	75	78	75	750	75
29	Lucas Parker	88	75	80	78	85	72	70	75	78	75	750	75
30	Grace Quinn	72	82	75	80	78	85	70	72	75	78	750	75
31	Sebastian Reed	80	78	82	75	85	72	70	75	78	75	750	75
32	Victoria Ross	78	85	75	82	78	80	70	72	75	78	750	75
33	Julian Scott	82	72	88	78	85	75	78	70	72	75	750	75

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

Age		Sex		Race		Religion		Marital Status		Education		Occupation		Income		Assets		Liabilities		Net Worth		Total Assets		Total Liabilities		Total Net Worth	
Male	Female	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Married	Single	Divorced	Widowed	High School	College	Postgraduate	Unemployed	Employed	Self-employed	Retired	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170
173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230
233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260
263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290
293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320
323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350
353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380
383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410
413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440
443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470
473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500
503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530
533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560
563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590
593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620
623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650
653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680
683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710
713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740
743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770
773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800
803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830
833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860
863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890
893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920
923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950
953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980
983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010
1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040
1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070
1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100
1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130
1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160
1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190
1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220
1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250
1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280
1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310
1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340
1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370
1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400
1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430
1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460
1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	1488	1489	1490
1493	1494	1495	1496	1497	1498	1499	1500	1501	1502	1503	1504	1505	1506	1507	1508	1509	1510	1511	1512	1513	1514	1515	1516	1517	1518	1519	1520
1523	1524	1525	1526	1527	1																						

Presidency for the month of February 1908--cont.

[illegible]

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the District

Station	No. of rain days	Total rainfall in inches	Average rainfall in inches	Maximum rainfall in inches	Minimum rainfall in inches	Number of stations	Name of station	District	No. of rain days	Total rainfall in inches	Average rainfall in inches	Maximum rainfall in inches	Minimum rainfall in inches	Number of stations	Name of station	District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
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90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106
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190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206
210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226
230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246
250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266
270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286
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470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486
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510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526
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590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606
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630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646
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690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706
710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726
730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746
750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766
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810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826
830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846
850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866
870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886
890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906
910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926
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950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966
970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986
990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006

Presidency for the month of February 1909—cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	12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Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

[illegible]

4. *Media*—an open-ended question

Presidency for the month of February 1909—cont.

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Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100	
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Presidency for the month of February 1900—cont.

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Education	Profession	Occupation	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Date of Arrival	Date of Departure	Remarks
1	John Smith	35	M	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
2	Mary Jones	28	F	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
3	Robert Brown	42	M	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
4	Elizabeth White	30	F	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
5	William Black	38	M	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
6	Ann Green	25	F	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
7	Thomas Grey	40	M	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
8	Isabella Hall	32	F	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
9	James King	36	M	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
10	Charlotte Lee	29	F	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
11	George Miller	45	M	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
12	Frances Nelson	33	F	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
13	Edward Owen	39	M	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
14	Emily Parker	27	F	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
15	Richard Quinn	41	M	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
16	Julia Reed	31	F	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
17	Henry Scott	37	M	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
18	Elizabeth Taylor	26	F	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
19	John Walker	43	M	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
20	Margaret Young	34	F	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
21	William Zane	38	M	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
22	Ann Adams	29	F	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
23	Thomas Baker	40	M	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
24	Isabella Clark	32	F	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
25	James Evans	36	M	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
26	Charlotte Fox	29	F	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
27	George Hall	45	M	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
28	Frances Hill	33	F	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
29	Edward King	39	M	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
30	Emily Lee	27	F	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
31	Richard Miller	41	M	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
32	Julia Nelson	31	F	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
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38	Ann Taylor	29	F	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
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40	Isabella Young	32	F	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
41	James Zane	36	M	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
42	Charlotte Adams	29	F	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	
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100	Margaret Young	34	F	Anglican	High School	Teacher	Farmer	Married	England	1895	1900	

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Maricao

Category	Sub-category	Item	Value	Unit	Notes
Agriculture	Cereals	Wheat	1000	kg	
		Rice	500	kg	
		Barley	200	kg	
		Oats	150	kg	
		Millet	100	kg	
		Sorghum	80	kg	
		Buckwheat	50	kg	
		Rye	30	kg	
		Triticale	20	kg	
		Other	10	kg	
Livestock	Cattle	Beef	1000	kg	
		Milk	500	kg	
		Wool	200	kg	
		Hide	100	kg	
		Manure	50	kg	
		Other	20	kg	
		Sheep	100	kg	
		Pigs	50	kg	
		Birds	20	kg	
		Other	10	kg	
Fishing	Fish	Salmon	1000	kg	
		Trout	500	kg	
		Perch	200	kg	
		Carp	150	kg	
		Shad	100	kg	
		Other	50	kg	
		Shellfish	20	kg	
		Crustaceans	10	kg	
		Mollusks	5	kg	
		Other	2	kg	
Hunting	Game	Deer	1000	kg	
		Antelope	500	kg	
		Wild boar	200	kg	
		Wild cat	100	kg	
		Other	50	kg	
		Birds	20	kg	
		Reptiles	10	kg	
		Amphibians	5	kg	
		Insects	2	kg	
		Other	1	kg	
Forestry	Timber	Softwood	1000	kg	
		Hardwood	500	kg	
		Other	200	kg	
		Wood chips	100	kg	
		Wood shavings	50	kg	
		Wood bark	20	kg	
		Wood pulp	10	kg	
		Wood glue	5	kg	
		Wood preservative	2	kg	
		Other	1	kg	
Other	Miscellaneous	Other	1000	kg	
		Other	500	kg	
		Other	200	kg	
		Other	100	kg	
		Other	50	kg	
		Other	20	kg	
		Other	10	kg	
		Other	5	kg	
		Other	2	kg	
		Other	1	kg	

Presidency for the month of February 1909—con.

[illegible]

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

[illegible]

Mycological Office, Madras,
12th May, 1932.

Presidency for the Month of February 1900—cont.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

33

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 13.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1909.

[Part, 2pm

MADRAS PORT TRUST

MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

Minutes of a Board Meeting No. 25 of 1908-1909 held on the 19th March 1909.

Present—

Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C.E.S., Chairman.

Mr. C. G. Tadhwan, I.C.S.
Commander W. Mitchell, R.N.M.
Mr. S. D. Pura.
Mr. H. S. Fraser.
Mr. A. Schell.
Mr. A. H. Anderson.

Mr. E. W. Orr.
Muhammad Abdul Kadir—Fakhr Sahib.
M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib F. Nambardani Chetty
Esq.
M. R. Ry. G. Nanyanaruni Chetty Esq.

327. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday, 14th February 1909.

328. Read again Port Trust Board Resolution No. 378, dated the 15th January 1909, adopting the Capital and Revenue Budget Estimates for the years 1908-1909 and 1909-1910. Read also Government Memorandum No. 148-1, dated the 1st March 1909, proposing certain alterations in the figures adopted by the Board.

Resolved that the estimates be revised on the lines suggested by Government, and recommended for sanction.

329. Read application from Mr. F. J. Harper, Mechanical Engineer, for six months combined privilege leave and leave on medical certificate.

Resolved that Mr. F. J. Harper be granted the balance of privilege leave earned by him, equivalent of the Civil Service Regulations maximum of three months, with as much sick leave added as will give him a total of six months leave.

Resolved also that the Chairman arrange for the carrying on of Mr. Harper's duties during his absence, engaging a new man if necessary.

330. Resolved that the services of E. S. Arumugam Madhaly, number No. 77 on the staff schedule for 1908-1909, be dispensed with.

331. Read G.O. No. 21, dated the 26th January 1909, and Port St. George Customs Notification No. 5 of the 26th January 1909, whereby it was arranged that during the continuance of the prohibition by the Port Trust of the portage of non-taxable, high-landed cargo, the harbour dues charged on such cargo should be 2 annas per ton below the scheduled rate.

Read also a letter, dated 2nd March 1909, from the Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company requesting that, owing to engineering operations in connection with the construction of the sea-dock for import and sea-dock sheds, the rate to three of postponing the above-mentioned class of cargo is not covered by the 2-anna reduction, and also that for want of shipping

they are liable to loss of more than should fall, and asking for a reduction of 4 cents per ton for cargo stored under cover and 3 cents per ton for cargo stored in the open, they leaving the Port Trust with harbour dues Rs. 1 and 3a. 15 respectively instead of the scheduled rates Rs. 1 and 3a. 15.

Resolved that, subject to the approval of Government, the above proposals be submitted to, for operation between the dates of the receipt of the list of such proposals after the 15th of February and of the arrival of the 31st of such proposals after the new year and when such have been delivered, officially, to the open for public use, provided that the Harbour Agency charge remissions no more per ton for portage than the above-suggested rates. Resolved also that Government be addressed in favour of the Chairman's draft.

242. Read and considered G.O., No. 45, Marine, dated 1st March 1909, informing the Port Trust Board that Government regret that they are unable to accept the Board's recommendation of the grant, to the late Mr. Lybster's estate, of the amount which would have accrued to his credit in the Provident Fund from the Revenue Account had he completed a year's service.

243. Read letter No. 190 A/S, dated 6th March 1909, from the Executive, F. H. Anson, regarding the report of an inspection of the office of the Trust's Chief Engineer.

Read also draft reply by the Chairman to the Executive, F. W. Anson.

Resolved that the draft reply be adopted.

244. Read note by the Trust's Chief Engineer, recommending for removal, stored, that General Foreman Mr. Richards be engaged for a further period of 3 years on Rs. 450 a month from 15th October 1909 with the same house allowance as at present.

Resolved that the proposal be approved.

245. Read note by the Chairman submitting for sanction a plan and an estimate amounting to Rs. 5,000 for improvements to the Port Trust office.

Resolved that the plan and estimate be approved, that Government be asked to sanction the deficit of the cost to Capital under section 78 of the Marine Port Trust Act, and that funds be provided by means of a contribution to be made by Revenue to Capital, for expenditure wholly in the year 1909-1910.

246. The following statement comparing harbour dues collected in and up to the end of February 1909 with those for the corresponding period of the previous year was ordered to be recorded:—

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of February 1909.

			1908			1909				
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
I. Harbour Dues:—										
(1)	Dues on imports	..	..	..	41,589	15	11	42,193	5	1
(2)	Dues on exports	..	..	..	12,917	15	2	14,216	13	1
(3)	Storage	..	..	..	1,346	15	0	8,696	16	4
(4)	Wharves	..	..	..	519	0	0	560	0	0
(5)	Vehicle entry and landing	..	..	..	5,517	10	6	2,813	5	0
(6)	Overage	..	..	..	7,174	8	0	10,546	7	0
(7)	Portage, special	..	..	..	26	0	0	264	0	0
(8)	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	39	4	0	..	..	..
II. Keels and Tolls:—										
(1)	Dues on passengers	..	..	..	97	8	7	334	5	1
(2)	Dues on ships' provisions	..	..	..	98	5	0	77	8	0
(3)	Wharfage	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,100	0	0
(4)	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	6	1	4	..	..	..
III. Sale and Purchase:—										
(1)	Passages	..	..	..	5	0	0	83	8	7
IV. Customs Duties:—										
(1)	East	..	..	..	3,643	11	1	41	7	4
V. Water for Ships:—										
(1)	Rate of water	..	..	..	519	4	0	672	8	0
VII. Salvage:—										
(1)	Interest on investments	..	..	..	405	15	0	5	2	3
VIII. Miscellaneous:—										
(1)	Unexpected receipts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2)	Profit on investments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Total, Receipts .. 68,562 15 4 68,555 12 11

			Actuals of 1908-1909			Actuals of 1909-1910			Amount of Income or Excess			
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
April	32,735	8	0	48,791	9	20	—	5,053	15	11
May	37,714	7	10	90,000	8	7	+	7,014	11	8
June	56,160	7	7	86,873	4	11	—	1,682	9	8
July	8,61,087	15	1	8,19,210	6	11	+	7,815	8	10
August	89,055	12	1	94,508	6	3	—	1,817	5	8
September	90,552	8	5	87,115	9	0	—	3,407	0	5
October	86,386	0	10	87,487	15	8	—	1,388	15	10
November	77,615	12	5	68,743	12	6	—	21,588	14	8
December	75,056	13	10	76,574	25	6	+	647	12	7
January	97,341	10	6	1,00,847	1	8	+	3,706	6	6
February	48,807	15	4	88,655	12	11	—	30,444	15	7

Total .. 8,60,861 15 11 8,60,808 10 10 +54,804 15 11

347. The following statement of estimates mentioned by the Chairman and the Board since the 15th February 1903 was referred to be recorded:—

Statement of Estimates by Chairman and Board.

Serial number.	Authority.		Name of work.	Amount mentioned.	Balance of budget (between and surplus).	Deductions to	Remarks.
	Statute.	Vote.					
14	G.O. No. 47 of 1903.	105. Feb. 1189.	Capital Works. Completing the internal telephone system of the Port. Revenue Works. No. Malabar Port Road. No. Madras Private Road. No.	2,240	2.	Est. 9 (15) Contingency (see Capital)	"

348. Recorded G.O. No. 47, Marine, dated 16th February 1903, according to which under section 76 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1923, to the debit to Capital of a charge of Rs. 2,240 for completing the internal telephone system at Madras Port—with Resolution No. 272, dated 25th January 1903.

349. Recorded G.O. No. 43, Marine, dated 16th February 1903, according to which from the Government of India as the subject of the delegation in local Governments and administrations of the power to execute the construction, at the cost of provincial revenues, of vessels that may be required for inland navigation and for use at ports up to a certain limit.

350. Recorded G.O. No. 48, Marine, dated 1st March 1903, having reference regarding the berthing, etc., of vessels infected or suspected to be infected with sleeping sickness.

351. Recorded G.O. No. 49, Financial, dated 16th February 1903, according to resolution of the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 721 F.O. & A., dated 25th February 1903, prescribing the date from which effect should be given to the interpretation of the term "pay" used in article 73 of the Civil Accounts Code for purposes of compensation for decrease of pay.

352. Securities and cash held by the Board of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 11th March 1903 were referred to be recorded as follows:—

	Government securities.	Cash balances.
	Rs.	Rs. L. S.
Revenue Account	5,12,800	85,127 14 8
President's Fund Account	1,24,700	2,828 8 11
Deposit Account	15,470	1,628 8 8
Madras Deacons' Home Charity Account	33,800	6,461 8 2
Divided Boatmen's Fund Account	27,800	888 5 2
Private Fund Account	22,400	22,288 6 7

Madras Port Trust.

16th March 1903.

F. J. E. SPILLING,

Chairman.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 13.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1900.

[PART II.]

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS

From the Madras Observatory Station.

1900		Barometer reduced to 32°	Thermometer.				Minimum Barometer in Month.		Maximum Barometer in Month.		Wind.		Daily Velocity.	Direction of Rain.	Cloudy Sky.	Night Rainfall.	General Weather.
			Observed.		Corrected.						Direction.	Force.					
			Day.	Night.	Max.	Min.											
Month.	Day.	Therm. 32°	Therm. 32°	Therm. 32°	Therm. 32°	Therm. 32°	Therm. 32°	Therm. 32°	Therm. 32°	Therm. 32°	Therm. 32°	Therm. 32°	Therm. 32°	Therm. 32°	Therm. 32°	Therm. 32°	Therm. 32°
Jan.	1	30.05	86.2	75.4	80.0	71.2	120.7	70	S. by E.	15	150	..	20	3.2	Fine with slight drizzle.		
Feb.	1	30.00	85.0	74.0	79.0	70.0	120.0	80	S. by E.	10	150	..	15	0.0	Clear.		
Mar.	1	30.00	84.0	73.0	78.0	69.0	119.0	81	S. by E.	10	150	..	15	0.0	Clear.		
Apr.	1	30.00	83.0	72.0	77.0	68.0	118.0	82	S. by E.	10	150	..	15	0.0	Clear.		
May.	1	30.00	82.0	71.0	76.0	67.0	117.0	83	S. by E.	10	150	..	15	0.0	Clear.		
Jun.	1	30.00	81.0	70.0	75.0	66.0	116.0	84	S. by E.	10	150	..	15	0.0	Clear.		
Jul.	1	30.00	80.0	69.0	74.0	65.0	115.0	85	S. by E.	10	150	..	15	0.0	Clear.		
Aug.	1	30.00	79.0	68.0	73.0	64.0	114.0	86	S. by E.	10	150	..	15	0.0	Clear.		
Sep.	1	30.00	78.0	67.0	72.0	63.0	113.0	87	S. by E.	10	150	..	15	0.0	Clear.		
Oct.	1	30.00	77.0	66.0	71.0	62.0	112.0	88	S. by E.	10	150	..	15	0.0	Clear.		
Nov.	1	30.00	76.0	65.0	70.0	61.0	111.0	89	S. by E.	10	150	..	15	0.0	Clear.		
Dec.	1	30.00	75.0	64.0	69.0	60.0	110.0	90	S. by E.	10	150	..	15	0.0	Clear.		

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The station of the Barometer is twenty-one feet above the level of the sea, and the reservoir of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 4.50 inches, the average day for the same period being 1.45 inches.

Madras Observatory, 30th March 1900.

R. L. JONES,
Deputy Director.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE PORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 13.) MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1909. [Price, 4 pms.]

**ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK
ENDING THE 27th MARCH 1909.**

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Locality.	In the week.	Up to the end of the week from Jan. 1st to 27th.		Prices in Rupees (per 100 lbs.) and Cents.									
		Average for 10 years.	This week.	Rice.		Jagg.		Chickens.		Onions.		Average for 10 years.	This week.
				Average for March.	Last week.	This week.	Average for March.	Last week.	This week.	Average for March.	Last week.		
General.													
Madras	0.2	48.9	60.0	15.8	4.3	0.2	18.1	16.6	18.4	..	..	..	..
Vellore	..	44.5	57.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	..	19.8	61.5	17.0	7.3	7.9	29.1	18.8	19.7	..	10.9	10.0	18.9
Palani	..	40.4	62.0	18.0	8.4	8.4	30.0	19.0	20.0	20.7	14.7	19.8	18.7
Coimbatore	..	10.7	10.0	11.0	8.1	8.0	21.0	18.0	17.0	18.0	17.0	18.0	17.0
Trichy	..	16.5	60.0	11.5	9.4	..	18.0	18.0	18.1	16.0	11.0	11.0	16.0
South.													
Madurai	..	12.0	38.0	19.6	7.8	7.8	..	14.8	14.8	13.1	18.0	17.0	18.0
Chennai	..	19.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palani	..	17.4	10.0	8.8	7.0	7.0	..	14.0	14.0	18.0	16.0	18.0	..
Coimbatore
Trichy
Madurai
Chennai
Palani
Coimbatore
Trichy
Central.													
Madurai	..	49.8	60.0	15.8	7.0	7.0	20.0	18.0	18.0	18.7	12.1	18.0	18.0
Chennai	..	47.0	60.0	15.8	8.0	8.0	20.0	18.0	18.0	18.7	12.1	18.0	18.0
Palani	..	49.0	60.0	15.8	8.0	8.0	20.0	18.0	18.0	18.7	12.1	18.0	18.0
Coimbatore	..	40.2	60.0	15.8	7.0	7.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.7	12.1	18.0	18.0
Trichy	..	40.2	60.0	15.8	7.0	7.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.7	12.1	18.0	18.0
North.													
Madurai	..	51.8	60.0	15.8	7.0	7.0	20.0	18.0	18.0	18.7	12.1	18.0	18.0
Chennai	..	49.0	60.0	15.8	7.0	7.0	20.0	18.0	18.0	18.7	12.1	18.0	18.0
Palani	..	49.0	60.0	15.8	7.0	7.0	20.0	18.0	18.0	18.7	12.1	18.0	18.0
Coimbatore	..	40.2	60.0	15.8	7.0	7.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.7	12.1	18.0	18.0
Trichy	..	40.2	60.0	15.8	7.0	7.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.7	12.1	18.0	18.0
North-West.													
Madurai	..	51.8	60.0	15.8	7.0	7.0	20.0	18.0	18.0	18.7	12.1	18.0	18.0
Chennai	..	49.0	60.0	15.8	7.0	7.0	20.0	18.0	18.0	18.7	12.1	18.0	18.0
Palani	..	49.0	60.0	15.8	7.0	7.0	20.0	18.0	18.0	18.7	12.1	18.0	18.0
Coimbatore	..	40.2	60.0	15.8	7.0	7.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.7	12.1	18.0	18.0
Trichy	..	40.2	60.0	15.8	7.0	7.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.7	12.1	18.0	18.0
North-East.													
Madurai	..	51.8	60.0	15.8	7.0	7.0	20.0	18.0	18.0	18.7	12.1	18.0	18.0
Chennai	..	49.0	60.0	15.8	7.0	7.0	20.0	18.0	18.0	18.7	12.1	18.0	18.0
Palani	..	49.0	60.0	15.8	7.0	7.0	20.0	18.0	18.0	18.7	12.1	18.0	18.0
Coimbatore	..	40.2	60.0	15.8	7.0	7.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.7	12.1	18.0	18.0
Trichy	..	40.2	60.0	15.8	7.0	7.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.7	12.1	18.0	18.0

A. & S. Agents. E. & S. Editors.
* Average for 10 years ending 1900-1901.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Barilla and Bamelkanda reservoirs 1570 and 36 feet deep, respectively. Standing crops fair. Harvested gram, green gram, milgram and ragi; cotton poor to fair. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply insufficient. Sowing of sugarcane and transplanting of ragi and sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested cotton in parts, cotton fair to normal; ragi and tobacco, fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient except in parts. Condition of cattle good.

GUDATAMA.

Water-supply insufficient in two taluks and three divisions. Ordered 2 feet below the surface. Ploughing, sowing, sowing of gram, transplanting of paddy and sugarcane and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested sugarcane, cotton and tobacco, cotton fair to normal; cotton, fair; cotton, poor. Pasture insufficient in two taluks and three divisions; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

KOTNA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Kotna 2-5 feet below the surface; discharge sufficient for present requirements. Ploughing, planting of sugarcane and weeding of paddy in progress. Standing crops generally good. Harvested cotton, cotton, cotton, sugarcane, ragi and tobacco, cotton fair; paddy and red gram, normal. Pasture scarce in parts of two taluks; fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Standing crops fair. Harvested tobacco, tobacco, cotton, cotton, cotton, cotton and ragi; cotton fair to normal. Pasture scarce except in parts of three taluks; fodder sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient. Timgalunda 5-8 feet below the surface. Canal closed. Sowing of second crop paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested wheat, cotton, ragi, cotton, sugarcane and sugarcane; cotton fair to normal. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

RANGAPALLE.

Water-supply insufficient except under springs. Standing crops good. Harvested cotton and cotton; cotton normal to bumper. Pasture not procurable; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient except under river channels. Ploughing, sowing of sugarcane, weeding and sowing of rice and gram in progress in parts. Standing crops poor to good; rice crops withering in parts of one taluk and withered in parts of two other taluks. Harvested cotton and white cotton, cotton poor to fair; sugarcane, fair to normal. Pasture scarce or not procurable; fodder sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good.

BANDUR.

Water-supply scanty. Ploughing in progress. Standing crops failing for want of water. Pasture not procurable; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient except under a very few wells and spring channels. Ploughing, and sowing of paddy, weeding of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and sugarcane, cotton low; water, cotton, sugarcane, milgram and cotton, poor to fair. Pasture scarce generally and fodder insufficient in parts. Condition of cattle fair.

GUDGAPALLI.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, cotton, gram, green gram and tobacco, weeding and transplanting of paddy, and planting of cotton going on. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi, cotton fair to normal; cotton, poor to fair; sugarcane, poor to normal; groundnut and cotton, fair to normal; water, poor. Pasture and fodder scanty in parts. Condition of cattle extremely good.

WELLING.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the Welling and Sengam anicuts and discharge insufficient for present requirements. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, chikna and gingelly and transplanting of ragi and chikna in progress. Standing crops generally thriving. Harvested paddy, chikna and ragi; autumn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient, except in parts and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 8-4 inches above the average of the last 25 years.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and groundnut, transplanting of paddy and ragi and weeding of paddy and chikna going on in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi; autumn fair. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 2-3 inches above the average of the last 25 years.

MADRAS.

Pasture sufficient. Rainfall of the district 10-8 inches above the average of 25 years ending 1893.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of gingelly, lodge and groundnut, transplanting of ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, groundnut, gingelly and ragi; autumn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 3-3 inches above the average of the last 25 years.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply inadequate in parts. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting and weeding of paddy and ragi and bullock going on in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but withering in parts for want of rain. Harvested paddy, groundnut, sugarcane and khusgrass; autumn generally fair. Pasture available, but fodder scarce in parts. Condition of cattle generally good.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Sowing of paddy, ragi and chikna, and transplanting of paddy, ragi and sugarcane going on in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but require more rain in parts. Harvested paddy, ragi and khusgrass, autumn poor to fair; chikna and sugarcane, fair. Pasture and fodder scarce in parts. Condition of cattle generally good.

CHENNAI.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing and sowing of chikna, gingelly, ragi and coonba going on in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, coonba fair to bumper; chikna, poor to normal; ragi, normal; and coonba, poor to fair. Pasture sufficient in parts and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

TIRUCHINAPUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of paddy, gingelly and chikna going on in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, coonba and taraghi in parts over small areas; coonba fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. No flow over the Grand Anicut and the supply of water inadequate for requirements. Cultivation of maize, gingelly, tobacco and ragi going on. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; autumn fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

PUDUCHOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and garden cultivation in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; autumn poor to fair; dry crops, autumn bad. Pasture and fodder sufficient except in parts. Condition of cattle good.

MADRAS.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing for paddy, ragi, chikna and coonba, sowing of chikna and coonba and transplanting of paddy going on in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, chikna and coonba; autumn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply insufficient. No flow over the Srivellam anicut and discharge insufficient for present requirements. Sowing and ploughing continue. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy; autumn bad to fair. Pasture generally insufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

MALABAR.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Pasture sufficient except in parts and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

SOUTH CANADA.

Water-supply insufficient for third rice crop. Standing crop withering in parts for want of sufficient water. Harvesting of second rice crop almost complete; culture poor to normal. Pasture generally scanty and fodder precarious. Condition of cattle good. Rainfall of the district 38.2 inches above the average of the last 35 years.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient. Harvest over. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Cultivation of paddy progressing. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding, pruning, manuring, ploughing and sowing for main crops going on. Standing crops fair. Harvested coffee and tea; culture fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle fair. Rainfall of the district 94.4 inch above the average of the last 35 years.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 27th March 1909.—Light rains in Bellary, Ganjam, Madure, Malabar, Travancory; nil elsewhere. Irrigation supplies insufficient in parts of all districts except Kistna, Chingleput, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Malabar, Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but some in parts Salem require more rain and some in parts Bellary, North Arcot, South Canara withering or withered. Harvests continue; culture poor to bumper. Pasture sufficient except in parts Cochin, Decan, Nellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Travancory, Malabar and South Canara; fodder scanty in parts Gunter, Decan, North Arcot, Salem. Condition of cattle generally good. Price of rice stationary 10 districts, fallen 8, risen 5; ragi stationary 11 districts, fallen 2, risen 4; cholam stationary 3 districts, fallen 9, risen 2; casaba stationary 11 districts, fallen 2, risen 2. Public health generally good. Prospects generally fair. Condition of labouring classes good and employment procurable. Grain stocks generally sufficient.

DEPT. OF P.S., SEC., LAND REV. AND AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
30th March 1909.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary.